SATURDAY NIGHT

JULY 4, 1950

—Lyn McAuley

SUMMER STAGERS: *Thompson and Sutherland.* *See Page Eight.*

PENSIONS FOR ALL! OH, HAPPY DAY!

by P. M. Richards

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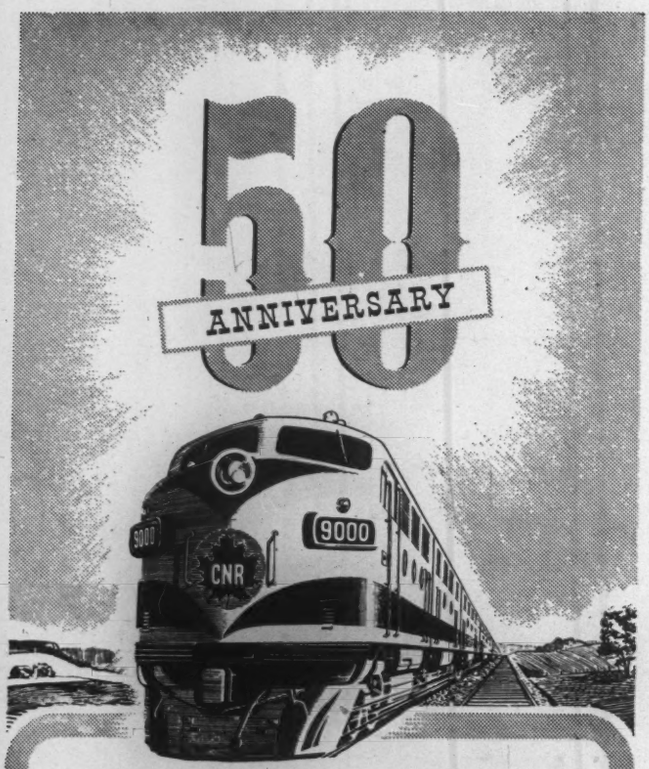
The Theatre Tips a New Straw Hat • Margaret Ness
Do You Really Need Sunglasses? • Helen Claire Howes
The Lighter Side • The Front Page • World Affairs



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LETTERS

High School Methods

YOUR EDITORIAL on High School Methods (SN May 30) both scores a bull's eye and at the same time misses the target entirely. You are quite right when you suggest that army personnel learned well "in a very hard school," with the knowledge that their lives a few weeks hence might well depend on what they were learning at the moment. But you are far from the mark when you imply that our high schools would do better if they employed a comparable "hardness" instead of catering to the pupil's interests.

The key to the rapidity and thoroughness with which the serviceman learned was not *hardness*, but rather *interest*. He was very much interested in staying alive. He was delighted to have an instructor give him a few hints as to how to attain that goal.

One of the serious problems facing our schools is precisely that of capturing and maintaining the interest of the pupils. This is not a matter of keeping them entertained, to use your phrase. It is based on brute and stubborn facts of motivation, supported by competent psychological research. Of course it is not necessary to accept a pupil's present interests as final, as some over-enthusiastic exponents of progressive education may have done . . .

What is needed is not only an interest-conscious type of teaching but also an interest-conscious type of school program; and both will have to differ widely for different pupils.

GEORGE E. FLOWER
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Farmers and Wheat Pact

PRAIRIE farmers will be grateful for the article entitled "Post Mortem of Wheat Pact" in SATURDAY NIGHT, June 13.

The farmers' claims for compensation under the "will have regard to" clause of the British-Canadian Wheat Agreement are, however, even stronger than Mr. Eggleston sets out, for I believe that the "ifs" that Mr. Eggleston speaks of are really substantial facts.

Mr. Eggleston wonders whether there really was a world price for wheat during the period. Mr. George MacIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Wheat Board, in giving evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on July 1, 1947, definitely stated that the price of Canadian Class 2 wheat — upon which all the computation of losses to farmers have been calculated—was the world price.

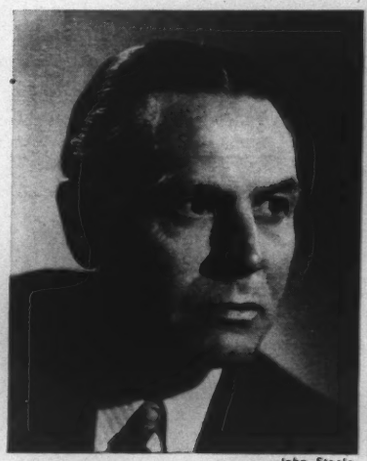
Mr. Eggleston also wonders what would have happened to that world price if Canada had turned loose on world markets an additional 600 million bushels of wheat. The answer is NO EFFECT WHATEVER for the simple reason that had Britain not purchased 600 million bushels of wheat for four years from Canada on contract, she would have been obliged to seek that 600 million bushels on the open market, for she had to buy that quantity to feed her people. Hence Britain's increased *demands* for 600 million bushels on the open market would have balanced exactly the 600 million bushels of increased supply from Canada; so price would have been unaffected.

If Britain needed help from Canada during these past four years, why should she not have been supplied with cheap lumber, pulpwood, paper, nickel, lead, copper, zinc, farm machinery. . . Why should our prairie wheat producers alone have been designated to bear the brunt?

Searle Grain Co. Winnipeg, Man. H. G. L. STRANGE *Research Director*

"Peter Grimes"

A REPEAT performance of the opera "Peter Grimes" last October occurred because of terrific public demand by wire and phone before the first performance was even over . . . Mr. Geoffrey Waddington and the



—John Steele
GEOFFREY WADDINGTON

"Peter Grimes" production have received the first Canadian Radio Award for the most outstanding musical production in 1949, but SATURDAY NIGHT proceeds to report the drama awards, variety awards and so on, but not a word about the most important award of all won by "Peter Grimes" . . . May I suggest that you redeem yourselves with your discriminating readers, by advocating a repeat performance this year of "Peter Grimes" . . .

Toronto, Ont. ISABEL LEBOURDAIS

Monday Holidays

THE attempt of a French Canadian Member of the House of Commons to change the name of "Dominion Day" to "Canada Day" may be taken to indicate that there is an ultra National Group still with us, and free expression is all to the good.

But what seems unfortunate is that no member of the House feels that in the interest of thousands of their fellow Canadians, Nationalist or otherwise, the changing of the holiday in celebration of Confederation to the first Monday in July is of greater benefit to them.

This year is a good example of the present situation, as hundreds of workers will not get the extra holiday.

Winnipeg, Man. OSCAR O. STRETCH

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Summer theatre's doing quite well for itself in Canada (Pages 8 and 9). Two bright lights are **Drew Thompson** (top) and **Arthur Sutherland.** (Photo shows hands holding a "prompt book", symbolic of the theatre.) They are now in their third season at Kingston; played winter stock in Toronto last year. Kingston-born Sutherland graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Art into the Broadway production of "Brother Rat." Ottawa's Thompson, a Banff School of Fine Arts grad, made the '47 tour of Vancouver's Everyman Theatre.—*Photo by Don McKague.*

Preview: "CALGARY: Stetsons, Spurs and Speculation" is our salute next week to Canada's Stampede City, by Andy Snaddon of *The Calgary Herald* and Melwyn Breen of SN. Plus these reports: by Lieut.Cmdr. William ("Haida") Sclater on the new official story of Canada's Navy in World War II; by Stephen Leacock Jr. to all parents of young children in "Slaughter of the Innocents"; by Michael Young on the successful Ontario Hydro development program.

Memo: Surveys scientifically tell us how widely and thoroughly SN is read. But letters like that from Mrs. A. S. Fergusson, Regional Director of Family Allowances in Fredericton, NB (subject of SN profile, May 16) tell us more personally. Writes Mrs. A.: "I have had letters about [the article] from Newfoundland to BC . . . I went to Ottawa at the end of May; stopped at Montreal to attend the National Chapter of the IODE. It seemed that all the women attending the National Chapter are readers of SN, for all whom I met spoke about the article. However, when I went on to Ottawa for a conference of Regional Directors from every province in Canada, everyone from the Minister of my own department (Hon. Paul Martin) and the Minister from NB (Hon. Milton Gregg) to the stenographers in various offices I visited, spoke to me of the article." Stuart Trueman of the St. John *Telegraph-Journal* (and SN) wrote it.

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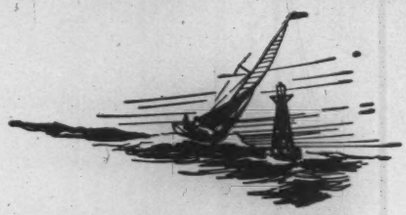

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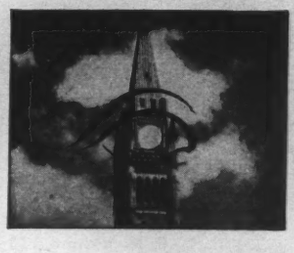
CALGARY: City of the Stampede—

Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT—Andy Snaddon and Mel Breen write about the prosperous, exciting and beautiful city of the West.



OTTAWA VIEW

OLD-AGE SECURITY

THE Senate-House Committee's report on old-age security is not binding on the Government. But, as Health Minister **Paul Martin** says, "it is bound to be very persuasive." The Committee was the Government's idea. It worked hard and profitably. Indeed some veterans here call it the most useful parliamentary committee they remember.

Paul Martin couldn't be expected to say much about it at once. The Cabinet will have to decide where it goes from here; and the immediate problem is to decide how to put this question before the Dominion-Provincial conference in the fall.

Bouquets from all sides for **Dr. G. F. Davidson,** Deputy Minister of Health, and **Joe Willard,** head of the department's research staff. They gave the committee all the answers, on questions of fact. They could say what any scheme would cost and what its consequences would be. Questions of policy they left — as civil servants should—to the legislators. (*For further on Old-Age Pensions, see Page 10.*)

CAN U.K. EASE UP?

A POWERFUL group of Canadian officials was in London last week talking trade. **Max Mackenzie,** Deputy Minister of Trade, headed it. There were also **J. G. Taggart,** Deputy Minister of Agriculture, **John Deutsch** of Finance, **Wynne Plumptre** of External Affairs, and **T. Grant Major,** our trade commissioner in Trinidad.

The London meeting had nothing whatever to do with J. G. Gardiner's one-man campaign to "be tough" with the British. On the contrary it was another in the series of exhaustive and friendly discussions of the Anglo-Canadian continuing trade committee. The British put before the Canadians all they could about their import plans for the new "ECA year" starting in July. The Canadians, as always, tried to persuade them to increase dollar allocations for Canadian goods. This time they argued on a better pitch than on some earlier occasions. They could point to the remarkable improvement in U.K.'s trade position in the last six months. And they said it would justify some easing of import controls. The Canadians made a special set this time at the West Indies market; hence the presence of Major.

LO, THE POOR STILL WITH US

So, the revision of the 1880 Indian Act is to wait yet another year. All parties have agreed for years that a complete overhauling of our treatment of the growing Indian population is badly needed. But that's as far as we get. A parliamentary committee, Senate and House, started considering revision in 1946. It sat through 1947 and '48. Through '49 and half of '50 the Government—in official terms—has been considering the matter. In other words, various drafts have been shuttled between various departments and spent a long time in dusty files.

When Citizenship Minister **Walter Harris** finally brought a bill before the House, it was obvious that there was not time to deal with it this session. The bill was supposed to be based on the parliamentary committee's report. But the offspring had no clear resemblance to its parents. Objections came from representative Indians and all the opposition groups. The best the Liberals could find to say for it was said by **Donald Brown** (L., Essex West) who had been a diligent chairman of the parliamentary committee. It was, he said, "at least something," "better than what we have today."

But the Government withdrew the bill. They knew as well as anybody that it wasn't good enough. Indeed its introduction looked like a "face-saver." But not a very good one.

PC'S PRESIDENT NOW MP

ARRIVAL of **George Nowlan** (pronounced *now* not *know*) as member for Digby-Annapolis-Kings is another welcome reinforcement for the opposition. At PC headquarters he is taking over his duties as president with vigor, and his by-election victory has cheered the Tory ranks. His chief outside support came from **John Diefenbaker** who drew crowded meetings mostly of party neutrals. Apart from local issues, Diefenbaker reports that the two arguments which brought most support were these: (1) the need of a strong opposition—"When criticism ceases," said Diefenbaker, "freedom ends;" (2) the need for economy in government—he talked a good deal about supposed extravagance, and says he found the people concerned.

SHIPPING IN WAR

THE North Atlantic Powers made the first move this week towards drawing up a wartime plan for shipping control. Canada's delegate at the first meeting of the "North Atlantic Planning Board for ocean shipping" was **Dana Wilgress,** our High Commissioner in London. It was no new field for Wilgress who was formerly chairman of the Canadian Shipping Board, but he was supported by General Manager McCallum of the Shipping Federation and a naval representative.

The 12 countries outlined the shipping needs they would have in war and the ships they could contribute. Canadian-owned ships recently transferred to U.K. registry would count as a Canadian contribution. The problem is to draw up a blue-print for an allied shipping control which would permit efficient wartime operation of one allied pool.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Who Gets Irrigation Water?

WATER is life, to the semi-arid farming country on the Great Plains of North America, of which the Canadian portion coincides pretty closely with "Palliser's Triangle".* A series of important public hearings of the International Joint Commission in Montana and Alberta has recently been concluded. Irrigation is capable of working such a miracle on the rich but rain-starved soil of that country that every drop of mountain water that can be impounded and diverted on to the soil is precious.

The stout case put up by both U.S. and Canadian interests for the water of international streams reflects the acute concern over the proprietory rights to that water. It is a very good thing that a judicial body like the International Joint Commission exists to arbitrate such a delicate and vital issue. In the old days, force would have been used; the weaker party would have been out of luck.

A joint board like the IJC, on which both Canadians and Americans sit, and which functions as a single body, can and will, no doubt, find an equitable solution for this issue, just as it has done many times before in its 41 years.

Where Streams Arise

The issue comes before the Commission because some mountain streams arise in one country and flow through the other; or they arise partly in each; or they flow back and forth across the international boundary. The day has come when the dry plains east of the Rockies need and can use all the drainage of the east slope of the Rockies for irrigating crops.

There are limits, of course. Only a small percentage of the total area of Alberta and Montana could be irrigated using all the water drained from the Rockies on the east slopes. Only a portion of this drainage can be tapped and utilized. But the Alberta and Montana farmers and businessmen want to make sure that every gallon which *can* be diverted and used on farms, either by gravity flow or by pumping, is eventually so used. It is worth so much that one understands how strongly each side feels about the available international water being equitably and fairly and sensibly divided.

The particular point at issue last week was the water of the Waterton and Belly Rivers. The sources are largely in the U.S. Rockies, but the water flows out of Montana north into Alberta. There it is joined by Canadian tributaries and flows at last in the the Saskatchewan River system.

The Americans naturally take the stand that a large part of the water flowing down the Waterton and Belly rivers is their own. Normally one would expect them to divert their portion of such water before it had crossed the international boundary. But geography has placed a serious handicap. It would require a 21-mile tunnel, costing perhaps $500 million, to do this in Montana.

Recommendation

It would make more sense and cost much less money to allow the water to cross the boundary to Alberta, and then in a more suitable location, divert much of the water—perhaps most of it, I don't know the exact details—back into Montana for irrigation of Montana farms. The IJC will likely recommend some such plan.

If a satisfactory settlement were not to be reached, the Americans might well go ahead with their costly tunnel. This in turn would, authorities say, pretty well ruin Waterton Lake's upper reaches. But in 41 years the IJC has time and again found equitable and acceptable solutions for these boundary tangles. It should do it again.

This is the second time in a couple of months that the International Joint Commission has been in the headlines. The earlier occasion was in respect to the control of the Red River, which arises in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and flows north past Winnipeg. Most of the time the Commission works away without much publicity.

When one reflects how many wars in the past have arisen out of boundary disputes of one kind or another, one is grateful for such an institution. The boundary-waters problem between Alberta and Montana is full of dynamite, as the most cursory inquiry would show. Without such a board, anything could happen.

The composition of the Commission is six members, three from each country, but they sit as one board, not as two sections. The present Canadian membership is Hon. J. A. Glen, General McNaughton, and George Spence. The Commission was created as a result of a treaty of 1909. Its purpose, as outlined in the preamble to the treaty: "to prevent disputes". This it has repeatedly done, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

*Named for John Palliser, Irish-born hunter, explorer and geographer, sent by the London Government to head a Prairie expedition in 1857.

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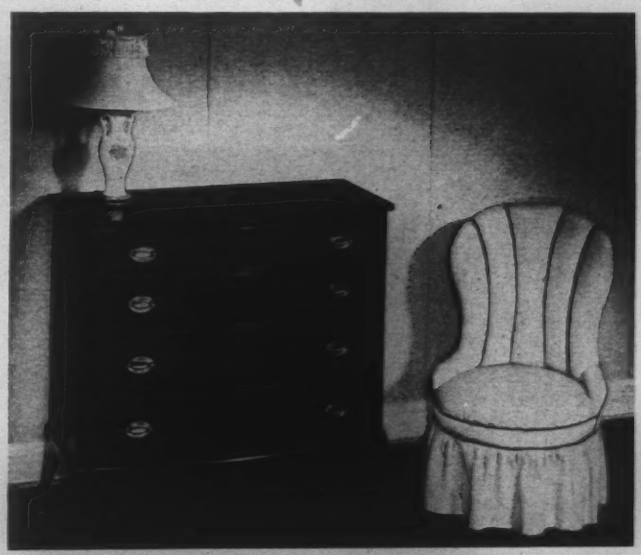

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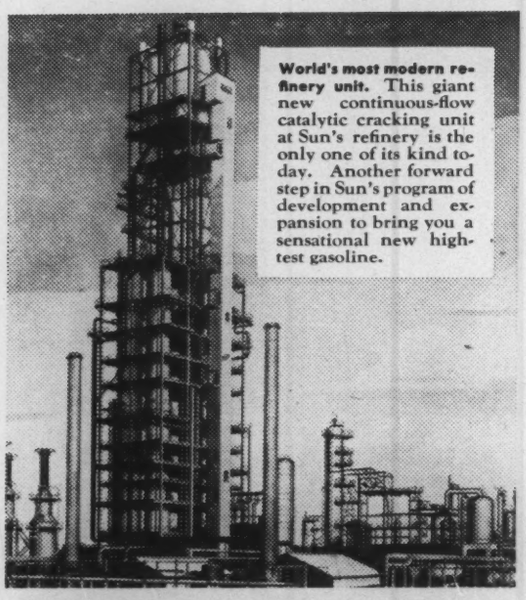

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 39 July 4, 1950

Ingenuous Mr. Reuther

WE HAVE been reading (in *The Canadian Unionist*) an address delivered by Mr. Walter P. Reuther to the National Study Conference on The Church and Economic Life at Detroit a few weeks ago. Mr. Reuther is President of the UAWA, and is no doubt entitled to a certain amount of special pleading for his clients, who work on the building of automobiles. But we think he was taking advantage of the innocence of the kind of people who attend such conferences when he told them, first that the salary of a certain corporation executive was $516,000 per annum (which is no doubt true), then that this same executive "was making $258 per hour" (which is preposterous, because income tax takes a good deal more than three-quarters of his salary), and finally that "the people on the right side of the railroad track get paid by the year—$516,000 a year," for all the world as if that were a normal average salary for people who are not in the hourly wage-rate class.

Mr. Reuther was arguing that higher wages and old age pensions could be, and must be, paid out of the share of the national income which now goes to profits and to the salaries of executives. He told the conference that "if you get a wage increase in one pocket and a price increase results from that wage increase, you've made no real progress, you've merely accelerated the economic merry-go-round." He gave an example of a company, a very large one, which he said made $1.13 in profits for every dollar paid in wages during the first nine months of 1949. These profits he admitted were calculated before the corporate taxation, and were of course subject to further taxation when distributed to the owners; to divert them to the workers would have taken far more out of the treasury of the government than out of the pockets of the shareholders and executives. But Mr. Reuther was careful to make his audience think that here was $1.13 that could have been added to the dollar received by the worker, and that this is a general and typical condition in industry, and that profits must be largely cut down and wages largely increased.

We do not know the origin of the very exceptional profit mentioned by Mr. Reuther, for he did not name the company; but we suspect that a good deal of it may have been due to the increased dollar value of goods in its possession produced in a period of lower wage costs and to be sold on a market in which prices are determined by higher wage costs, a condition which is neither permanent nor even usual. Mr. Reuther was arguing for pensions and the guaranteed annual wage, and we do not wish to be thought to oppose him on either of these points. But the suggestion that pensions and guaranteed annual wages can for an indefinite period be paid for out of present profits, with no effect upon either selling prices or present hourly wages, is entirely misleading, and we suspect Mr. Reuther of being much too intelligent not to know it.

Sex Information by Film

THE HEALTH League would probably be making a mistake if it rested its case about sex-information films on any alleged impropriety in the film show which has been running for some time in a Toronto theatre. That show was not, in our opinion, bad enough for anybody to get very excited about.

The real point at issue is not the propriety of any particular film show, but the suitability of the Ontario Board of Film Censors to control the exhibition of films which are in no possible sense entertainment and which should not be handled as entertainment.

The Board is no doubt an eminently suitable body to scrutinize and expurgate the cinematic material which is to be shown to Ontarians in search of amusement. It is not a suitable body to deal with types of films which no-one would dream of permitting as part of any entertainment, and which if tolerated at all are tolerated because of their instructional value and should only be exhibited under very carefully controlled conditions—conditions which in our opinion should rigidly exclude any consideration of profit.

We have no objection to the young people of Ontario or any other Canadian province being instructed on sex by means of films. We have the most violent objection to anybody being permitted to make a profit out of such instruction. And we do not think that the Board of Censors is a competent body to supervise such instruction, nor that such instruction ought to be given in the same places and in the same manner as ordinary film entertainment.

Enriching Personality

THAT was an important point that was made by Mr. Justice Kellock the other day in his speech at the opening of a new YMCA building at Port Arthur, Ont. All institutions, he said, "must eventually be tested by their contribution to the enrichment of personality, and the institution which makes the greatest contribution to that end must be one which is founded upon the conception of the supreme value of the individual." The state operates mostly by means of authority, and authority can do very little for the enrichment of personality except to remove obstacles from its path. This is perhaps the chief claim of the democratic state to our loyalty, that it believes in the enrichment of personality and seeks to remove as many obstacles as possible. It still remains true that the enrichment business itself must be performed by individuals and by voluntary groups of individuals.

One of the great difficulties of modern life is that in so many of its aspects it ignores personality and treats the human being simply as an indistinguishable unit. The Communist system makes this the very basis of its philosophy. To the Communist, says a one-time Communist writer, the individual is a mass of one million divided by one million. Large-scale industry and commerce has a strong tendency towards the same attitude. Much of the unrest of today is due to the feeling of human beings that they cannot assert their per-

A WISE GIRL CONSIDERS ALL THE ANGLES

sonality; they are cogs in a machine and units in a calculation.

Industry and commerce are now striving to get away from this impersonality, but the mechanical nature of most of our industrial and distributive operations makes it difficult. Even education is now organized upon so vast a scale that personality counts for far less in it than it did two generations ago. In such a world as that in which we now live the work of voluntary societies which recognize the importance of the individual and aim at the enrichment of his personality is of the highest value.

This Sunday Bowling

WE ARE getting rather nervous about the practice of the Toronto City Council in regard to permits for the operation of bowling alleys on Sunday. It seems to us that if it is all right to operate bowling alleys on Sunday anybody who has a bowling alley and a weekday licence should be allowed to do so, and if it is not all right nobody should be allowed to do so. Bowling alleys are, we presume, a competitive business, and the right to operate an extra day in each week must be rather valuable. We do not like the idea of aldermen picking and choosing among the applicants for this right, and we are completely mystified as to the principles on which they do it. If the aldermen feel that only 30 per cent, let us say, of the licensed alleys should be open on Sunday, how about putting the Sunday licences up for auction?

Our French Fiction

THE output of French Canadian novels continues to exhibit the range of variety, of richly personal expression, which is so new a feature in the creative literature of our fellow-Canadians of the other tongue. Three volumes have come to hand in recent weeks, one by a very well-established novelist, one by an author of good repute in radio and the short story field, one by an apparent newcomer. They could hardly be more different one from the other.

"Le Poids du Jour" by "Ringuet" is a monumental study of the life of a self-made business man in Montreal in the inter-war period. It has 410 pages of unusually close printing, is highly naturalistic in dialogue and action, shows a most intimate understanding of French-English relations in Montreal, and would if translated shed a lot of light for English-language readers on the life of the wealthier French-language Montrealers. Yet it might fail to hold the attention of those readers, because the characters do not seem to come fully to life, are not solid and rounded. We do not know them any better than we know our real living neighbors; and we know about them exactly what we know about those neighbors, and in the same way, whereas the novelist should make us know his characters better. The result is a suspicion that the whole lot of them may not be very well worth knowing. (Editions Variétés.)

"La Fille Laide" (Editions Beauchemin) is by Yves Thériault, who has done much excellent radio work and many short stories since his "Contes Pour un Homme Seul" appeared in 1944. It is unique in Canadian literature, tracing its ancestry back through much recent fiction of France to an original source in Maeterlinck. Its locale is no particular Canadian place, but a symbolic land among mountains which could be the Laurentians. Its people are those of a fairy story, and what they do is done as if under a spell. The Ugly Girl wins the love of the strong and simple peasant, but he is wooed in turn by the beautiful and wicked widow who owns the farm where they

—Studio Lumière, Ste. Hyacinthe, Que.

FRANCE *wants French Canadian writers, and Yves Thériault gets the first invitation.*

work. The widow taunts him, asking him if he loves the Ugly Girl enough to kill someone for her sake. He kills the widow, who is the obstacle between him and his love. Obviously this is pure symbolism, and requires the most poetic treatment; and Mr. Thériault has developed a style of tightly packed significance which suits it well. He is not for the literal-minded.

Mr. Thériault will leave in September for a year in Europe. He is the first beneficiary of a grant made by the government of France for French Canadian writers, having been unanimously designated by the French Section of the Author's Association for that honor. He writes with equal facility in both languages.

"Au Dela des Visages" by André Giroux (Editions Variétés), though it has only lately come to hand, is already in its tenth thousand, not a bad record in Quebec. It is a young man's novel, of considerable power, dealing with the murder of a street-walker by a man of great purity of character (a typical psychoanalyst's case) as seen through the comments of a dozen interested persons. All these comments are executed with great insight and usually with much irony. Speaking of "the terrible solitude of the adolescent" the Father says: "They are more alone, lost in the isolation of their age, than the aviator alone in the sky." Mr. Giroux will be heard from further.

To a Lady who produces learned articles instead of beautiful children

WHENE'ER you create,
Why must it be
PMLA
Or JEGP,
Or perhaps a review
In the UTQ?

Titles cacophonous,
Vocables crude—
Can these be your offspring,
This barbarous brood?

Instead of such clusters
Of sounds that affright,
Why not bring forth some beings
With names that delight:
Derek and Sheila,
Basil and Joan,
With bright eyes that sparkle,
And beauty your own?

A. H.

Note for the uninitiated:
PMLA=Publications of the Modern Language Society of America.
JEGP=Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
UTQ=University of Toronto Quarterly.

The Manitoba Fund

WE IMAGINE that those Canadians who, though possessing a generous and public-spirited disposition, have not yet subscribed to the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund have been deterred from doing so mainly by the belief that they would merely be helping to lift from the shoulders of one or the other Government a burden which is properly theirs and which they would have to carry. This is an incorrect estimate of the situation. Neither Government can reasonably be expected to do much more than help towards the restoration of the immovable property damaged by the flood. Movable goods constitute so uncertain a basis for damage claims that no government could undertake to meet all such claims which might be presented; and when a government meets one it must meet all.

A privately administered charitable fund can exercise the discretion which government officials could not exercise, can take into consideration the needs as well as the losses of individuals, and can scrutinize the cases which come to it without constantly having to refer to the terms of a statute or order-in-council. It can decide whether furniture should be repaired or replaced, what should be done for those whose homes are permanently uninhabitable, and how much can properly be allowed towards the cost of reassembling households which have been scattered abroad. These are all problems which cannot be equitably dealt with by the necessarily rigid mechanism of a government grant.

The Fund can treat the victims as human beings, where a government agency can treat them only as items in a catalogue. The tragedy has already called out the best qualities of the affected population. A letter from the All People's United Church in a slum district of old Winnipeg relates how the evacuation tasks "made the community combine its resources of leadership so that Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic have helped staff our canteen and we in turn counted on the Labor Temple (Communists) to do the trucking and boating service." It is this kind of relationship which will enable the Fund to do economically and efficiently much essential relief work which government officials either could not do at all or could do only with great waste and extravagance.

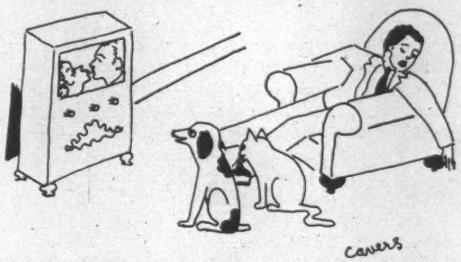
Warning to Televisionaries

THE effects of television on family habits in the United States are already causing serious concern to sociologists and others. Canadians who live close enough to the U.S. border have bought sets in surprisingly large numbers, and we presume that TV is affecting their family habits as well.

It is sometimes argued by the apologists of TV that it is a wonderful device for bringing people in a community together (to the house of a set-owner), but we regard this as very shallow thinking. In the long run, as many people will own TV as now own radio sets; and in any case, what do the neighbors *do* when they get together around a TV set? Do they at the very least behave like

human beings? No! They huddle around a tiny screen, getting into a bad temper if the reception is bad, if they haven't got a seat right in the centre, or if anyone makes the slightest noise. What will happen when Canadian TV offers them a choice of programs, we shudder to think.

Some people have gone so far as to describe TV as one of the worst examples of man's inhumanity to man. Be that as it may, those who object to TV at all are inevitably labelled anti-progressives, stick-in-the-muds and so forth, and are reminded



that objections failed to stop the introduction of any previous form of mass communication, such as radio. While we are not quite sure that this would not have been a good thing, we are obviously in no position to argue its practicability. This does not, however, invalidate certain warnings which may be made with regard to TV.

Aldous Huxley, in his classic "Brave New World," has drawn us a picture in advance of the horrors of an over-mechanized civilization; and he has already been shown, in some instances, to have been a remarkably accurate prophet. Perhaps the most penetrating idea conveyed by the book is the way in which people can be drained of the last vestige of individuality and independence by the use of mass-media. George Orwell, in "1984," has gone a step further and shown us how two-way TV might be used in a police state as the deadliest oppressive weapon of all—the means by which personal privacy is finally and completely abolished.

Now it must not by any means be inferred that we are pessimistic; Heaven forbid that we should ever deserve that reprehensible label. We are aware that TV holds almost limitless possibilities for raising the general level of culture, and we are understandably inclined to be a little dewy-eyed at the prospect. While every new medium of communication, when first introduced, has held the same kind of possibilities only to have them nipped in the bud by our commercial civilization, this is no bar to a sane and reasoned optimism regarding TV. We must all hope, surely, that television will prove to be one of those rare and glorious exceptions in the weary catalogue of human errors.

Exuberant Manifestants

IN AN article, on the whole very sound and judicial, in *Relations*, the Montreal French monthly, Father Albert Plante describes the recent Shawinigan Falls incident as "regrettable and blameworthy," but states that it would not have occurred "if the Witnesses of Jehovah had not insulted the Catholic religion and its priests, and if the manifestants had not mistaken the Christian Brethren for the Witnesses of Jehovah."

There is another point to the incident, namely the entire passivity of the police, and it is this, rather than the behavior of the "manifestants," that has attracted to Shawinigan Falls a certain amount of undesirable fame. Nobody expects manifestants always to behave with perfect correctness, and any community can on occasion produce manifestants. (It should encourage *Relations* to learn that Toronto does not permit religious gatherings in its parks, for fear that they might fall to battering one-another's heads!) But one does expect the police to protect persons and property when manifestants begin to manifest too much violence; and especially perhaps when they are manifesting it against the wrong people.

The Shawinigan Falls police, Father Plante tells us, "are not trained in the handling of crowds," which fact, he adds, "explains their somewhat passive attitude." They were not in complicity with the manifestants; they were merely "afraid of aggravating the incident by intervention." Their discretion seems to have been as unexceptionable as their neutrality, but neither quality is very encouraging for those unfortunates who may, in similar circumstances, be mistaken for members of a religious body to which they do not belong, and which happens to have excited the hostility of some manifestants. We have to add that the mayor has since "recommended" the inhabitants to avoid this sort of manifestation in future.

Rights of Reporters

NEWSPAPER and magazine editors and workers would do well to acquaint themselves with the law on the ownership of copyright as set forth in "Law of Master and Servant" by Harold G. Fox (University of Toronto Press and Saunders, $5), which deals with that relationship as it affects "industrial and intellectual property." In industrial property (inventions) it is the creation of the idea that counts, in intellectual property (literary and pictorial works) it is the formulation and not the idea. Smith can give Jones the idea for a gadget on a machine, and even though Jones does all the rest of the work the invention is still Smith's. But Smith can give Jones the plot of a play, and Jones if he puts the play into words owns the copyright. (If Smith dictates the play word by word to Jones the copyright is Smith's.)

Newspaper employees can restrain publication of their reports "otherwise than as part of a newspaper, magazine, or similar periodical." Mr. Fox holds the interesting view that neither employer nor employee can make such publication (outside of the periodical field) except by joint consent; each can enjoin the other. A speech in which the speaker claims no copyright can become the property of the reporter who takes it down verbatim, and if that reporter is in the employ of a newspaper it thus becomes the property of the newspaper for purposes of serial publication. What happens if two rival newspapers simultaneously take down the same speech we are not told, but obviously neither of them could enjoin the other from its use.

There is no right of privacy in Canada to prevent the publication of a person's photograph without his consent, unless a master-and-servant relation exists—that is, unless the photograph was ordered for payment; in that case publication without consent is a breach of trust. It would be interesting to know whether a person can be libelled by publication of a photograph, without the addition of any reading matter, but the question is outside the scope of this book.

Of Equanimity

("Garden Furniture at Cutrate Prices!"—Advertisement.)

WHEN *I play the ponies and lose my shirt,*
Not a soul can tell how profoundly I hurt.

When human lice full of hate and spite
Slander my name with all their might

And then deny that they acted thus,
I resist the urge to fume and cuss.

When prices rise and the index climbs,
I busy myself constructing rhymes.

At hearing my friends described as vile,
I do my best to come up with a smile.

When my putts stop short an inch from the hole,
I hum a few bars from Barcarolle.

When I find no washer to fit the tap,
I forget the whole thing, and take a nap . . .

But I lose my control and I froth and I swear
When it comes to unfolding a garden chair.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

COMPARING the Prime Ministership with the presidency of the CNR, Senator Haig says if he were hiring a man to run the country he would pay him not less than $100,000 a year. But the Prime Minister is not hired to run the country.

There is a new design for the nickel, but there is no design to make it buy more than two cents' worth of anything.

The annual controversy about women's shorts is on again in Hull and elsewhere. In this as in other matters it seems to us that what is indecent is merely what is unbecoming.

"Urge Control of Flying Fishermen" says a *Globe and Mail* headline. Trying to protect the flying fish?

We all want to "Save the United Nations,"

but not as the cost of making it a Red-dominated Parliament of the World.

If "like" is rather a colorless word,
And "love" has lost all meaning,
Which of the two should be preferred
When you're sort of in-betweening?

The *Vancouver Province* deplores crime as Vancouver's "permanent wave." Other Canadian cities prefer less expensive hairdos.

Judges, says the Minister of Justice, are picked for ability. Of course they are—ability to get picked.

Surprise is expressed because in this exceptionally prosperous period four per cent of the American people are on relief. Why not see if putting even more on relief would make it still more prosperous?

The Cobourg-Rochester ferry service has ceased to operate. Ferries about as extinct as fairies.

Lucy says there is too much discussion of what the deposed has to say about the deceased.

The Theatre Tips a New Straw Hat

Summer Theatre Hits Its Stride in Canada with Seven Companies in Ontario, Touring and Open-Air Groups Again in Swing in the West and Quebec

by Margaret Ness

—Harold Robinson

"HARVEY" *and his friend Bill Needles.*

BILL NEEDLES and a 6-foot rabbit hopping from Niagara Falls to Peterborough . . . Drew Thompson and Arthur Sutherland (*see cover*) arranging to "Meet the Wife" in Kingston . . . Marie Stein of Moose Jaw turning up to be haunted by "Rebecca" at Gravenhurst and Port Carling in Muskoka. . .

John Pratt of Navy Show fame going "Crazy with the Heat" at the Red Barn, Jackson's Point . . . and over in another barn at Allanburg, "Papa Is All" to Jack Blacklock . . . while in Trinity Quad, Toronto, Will Shakespeare and Earle Grey join hands for a Festival.

That was the start of the 1950 summer theatre season in Ontario.

Out in Saskatchewan, eight members of the Western Stage Society are running around in a 10,000 miles Straw Hat circle; while seven Albertans are taking Robertson Davies—in three parts—to 28 towns, from Barrhead to Banff. That's summer theatre on the prairies.

No wide-open-spaces for Montreal. Mount Royal's going to be pretty crowded on fine nights. Joy Thompson has summerized the Park Toboggan and Ski Club for five plays of two weeks run each; and Rosanna Seaborn stars in "Cymbeline" at the Open Air Playhouse. At Knowlton, the Sadlers have started their twelfth season. That's summer fare in Quebec.

In British Columbia Vancouver's "Theatre Under the Stars" blossomed forth this week on its eleventh musical comedy season, with "Blossom Time." That's summer theatre on the Pacific.

"THEATRE Under the Stars" and the Knowlton venture don't quite fit into the picture; they're oldies. The Straw Hat circuit as such really got under way three years ago. In the U.S., hot weather stock is summer resort fare. So naturally you would expect to find most of the Canadian groups located in Ontario and Quebec, with their concentrated tourist population.

Oddly enough none tried the Laurentians. Oddly enough again, most groups settled in towns and cities. Only the "Straw Hat Players" were true to American-established tradition. Launched by Don and Murray Davis—with an assist by Brian Doherty the first year—they tore around Muskoka; split the week at Gravenhurst, Port Carling and Huntsville. (The 40-mile, one-night dash to Huntsville proved too much physically for the scene-toting, scene-setting, play-acting cast. The next summer Huntsville was out.) The "Straw Hat Players" are double-dating the towns again this summer under Don's management. Brother Murray has followed the theatre trek to England. Business Manager is Jimmie Hozack of Hart House Theatre, Toronto.

Two other original 1948 groups are in third-season right now. The International Players are back in Kingston; opened the season early in their Hotel La Salle ballroom-theatre; have already had several pleasant "Standing Room Only" nights. The Midland Players switched from Midland on Georgian Bay to Allanburg near Niagara Falls.

LAST year two new companies were born. Canadian-naturalized-Irishman, Michael Sadlier, took over the auditorium of Peterborough's new Queen Elizabeth School. The 11-week season was so successful that Sadlier and Bruce Yorke partnered a double-deal this summer. Two companies will swing between Peterborough and Niagara Falls. At the Falls their locale is the new "out-of-this-world-modern" school auditorium, seating 1,200.

The cast reads like a Who's Who of the younger, professionally-arrived players: Charmion King; Barbara Hamilton; Kate Reid and Bill Hutt (best actress and actor in 1949 Central Ontario Festival); Anna Cameron; Frank Perry. Visiting players include radio's Bill Needles, Amelia Hall of CRT of Ottawa, Josephine Barrington, Catherine Proctor and Brenda Davies of Peterborough.

Sadlier has also lined up a new play by Robertson Davies, with the playwright himself directing. Resident Director is Henry Kaplan. He's the up-and-coming director who has been doing more and more directorial jobs around Toronto.

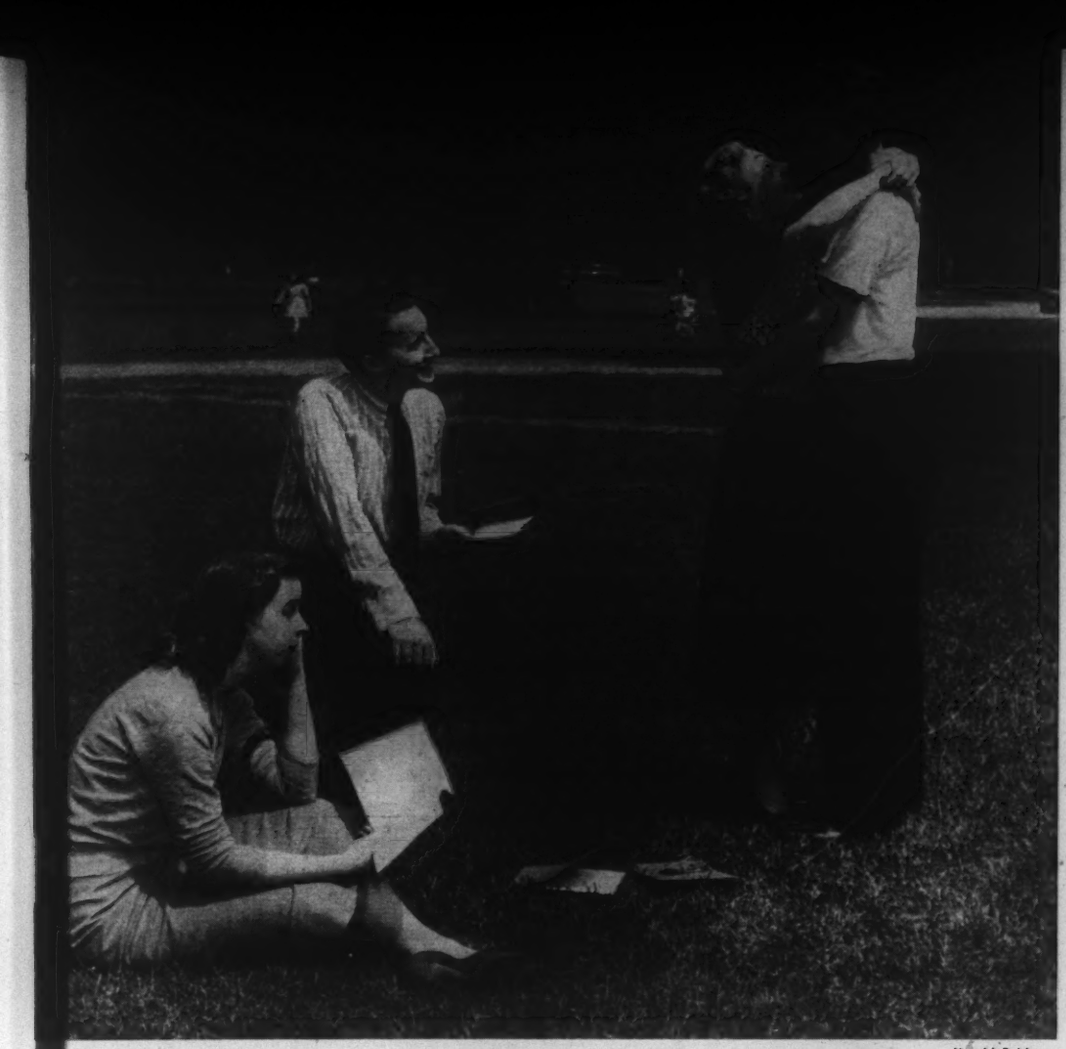
The other company that started last summer was very, very ambitious. Alfred Mulock is said to have invested $20,000 in renovating a barn at Jackson's Point north of Toronto.

This year the expensively made-over theatre is in other hands. Brian Doherty and Montrealer Roy Wolvin are presenting an 8-week season of musical revues, with a new show opening every

STRAW HATTERS *rehearse "Goodbye Again" with Beth Gillanders, Marie Stein, Don Davis, Kate Hawtrey, Eric House and Ted Fallows.*

—Muckleston

DOWN AT *Knowlton, Que., is the Brae Manor Playhouse run by the Sadlers as a theatre-school. The Playhouse is now in its twelfth summer season.*



—Harold Robinson

REHEARSAL OUTDOORS: *"I never get to play romantic leads," Barbara Hamilton seems to say as she and Bill Needles watch Charmion King and Bill Hutt. Four of the Niagara Falls-Peterborough group.*

two weeks. The new company is called the Barn Stormers. Choreography is by Sydney Vousden, with the Volkoff Ballet for a number of years.

Just as musically inclined is "Showtime," headed up by radio's Eric Christmas and ballet's Betty Oliphant. For this first year venture, they plan a summer season of popular musical revue; will tour four Muskoka towns and a number of resort hotels; will specialize in lavish costumes. Program will change every few weeks.

Another new summer venture opens this week in Ottawa. Ottawa actress Joan Jackson plans five weeks of stock, with the Lansdowne Park bandshell as the stage. Group will use local talent.

For sheer spectacular achievement, figuratively and for mileage, Saskatchewan's The Western Stage Society wins hands down. This is their third season, too. First year they mapped out their playing field: some 60 cities, towns and villages. They covered about 10,000 miles; toured as far south as the U.S. border and as far north as Flin Flon, Man. This year calls for 91 performances in 83 centres. The play offered is the comic-satire "Squaring the Circle."

The cast is made up this year of eight U. of S. students. They receive a cash payment plus living and travelling (in an 8-passenger car) expenses. Stage equipment rides grandly in attached trailer.

The University of Alberta has a finger in this summer touring too. Director Gordon W. Atkinson (graduate of Calgary's "Workshop 14" and California's Pasadena Playhouse) lists the University as one of Provincial Players' backers. On May 26 the group started their tour of 28 Alberta centres; have just played in the outdoors bowl at Medicine Hat (seats about 2,000); finish at Banff in time for the student-actors to attend, on scholarships, the Banff School of Fine Arts.

And Robertson Davies gets into the story again. The Provincial Players are doing three of his one-act plays. It's a new and startling venture—taking Canadian plays to a Canadian audience.

In Quebec is a very going concern. Brae Manor Playhouse at Knowlton was built by the Sadlers (Filmore and wife Madge) to house their flourishing summer theatre school and handicraft-and-gift shop. Visitors found the combination "quaint" and the Sadlers found it profitable. It's summer stock in reverse. The players pay a fee for room, board and the privilege of working hard. A bid to this theatre-school is almost like an invitation to Government House. New applicants have to pass a severe test from acting background to compatibility. Reason: players live in the Sadler's big home, study, rehearse and play together. Temperament is out. The Playhouse does eight plays a season. Their reputation is so good that Montrealers even dash down the 68 miles to see a show.

The "summer seasonal offspring" of the Canadian Art Theatre summered in the Eastern Townships too; that is, until this year when they transferred to Montreal's Mount Royal. They hope to run out to their old stamping grounds of Rock Island, North Hatley and Magog with a few plays.

MOST ambitious of all the groups is the well-established "Theatre Under the Stars" in Vancouver. It goes in for musical comedy, a specially augmented singing chorus and a corps de ballet. In such a set-up "leads" are imported from the U.S. As Production Manager Bill Buckingham (radio and theatre actor) says: "It's still a long jump from amateur operetta associations to the professional musical comedy stage." But the other speaking parts and the dancers are Canadian-grown; include such well-known Coast names as Doris Buckingham, Karl Norman, ex-Torontonian Babs Hitchman, who won best actress award in the BC regional Drama Festival, and Wini Hutt.

Shows are given "amongst the whispering evergreens of beautiful Stanley Park." A full house is between 4 and 5 thousand. "And believe it or not," says Buckingham, "we often put out the 'Standing Room Only' sign."

Two other open air theatres—Earle Grey Players and Open Air Playhouse—have run Mr. Shakespeare into top summer billing in Toronto and Montreal. Read about them in SN's next issue.

And if actual proof were needed that Canada has flourishing summer theatre audiences, the Shelton-Amos Players are proof indeed. These American players invaded London, Ont., of their own accord last year for a summer of stock. They are coming back in August; they can't get the Grand Theatre before, due to summer school. And when the U.S. stage invades Canada! Well, that's proof of something.

THEATRE UNDER THE STARS *starts its eleventh season in Vancouver; will present six musical comedies. Picture is "Can-can" routine of last show.*

—Artray

DANCER *Betty-Jewel Bromley sings for Roy Wolvin* (l.) *and Brian Doherty, producers of the Barn Stormers at Jackson's Point, Ont.*

—Canada Pictures

Pensions for All! Oh, Happy Day!

Is This the Security You Should Have Planned Yourself? The Answer Depends on What Income Group You're In

by P. M. Richards

WOULDN'T it be wonderful to have a guaranteed income in your old age? An income that'll enable you to stop working when the time comes and maybe putter around a little place in the country and go fishing when you feel like it, even if it doesn't run to round-the-world cruises? Or, if you've already had to retire, an income that'll permit you to cease being a burden on your son and daughter-in-law?

Sounds like a life insurance advertisement, doesn't it? Like the advertisements you often read but never acted upon.

To many aged and aging citizens, listening to all the talk of no-means-test Government pensions and industrial pension plans, it must seem that the millennium is at hand. Wonderful, indeed, when someone comes along and hands you on a platter something you should have planned and worked for but never did.

Burgeoning Pensions

Company after company is setting up some kind of retirement-income plan for its employees. And behind these burgeoning industrial plans is the prospect of a widely expanded and more generous Government old-age pension scheme.

It's now pretty well established that governmental old-age pensions are to be liberalized—that Canada will soon pay pensions to all who need them on reaching a certain age. Present indications are that benefits will be restricted to those in need (the "means test") between the ages of 65 and 70, and at 70 paid to all claimants as a right, with the Income Tax Department recovering the amount from those who do not really need it. While larger amounts have been suggested and demanded, the probability is that the Government pension will be $40 a month.

This is definitely a "social security" gain. But there are one or two rather large flies in the ointment. Governmental old-age pensions, by themselves, will still not be "adequate" (a Canadian Congress of Labor brief to the parliamentary committee on old-age pensions termed $40 a month "an outrageous pittance"). And clearly there'll be plenty of time for elderly people to suffer want before reaching the earliest pensionable age. Then there's the cost. Even at this "pittance" level the indicated cost to taxpayers is staggeringly high. A $40 pension to all at age 70 without a means test would consume $323,760,000 in 1951 and, with the anticipated rise in the proportion of aged, $500,208,000 in 1971. To the former figure, for 1951, would be added approximately $60,000,000 if means test pensions are to be paid to those aged 65 to 70. A $40 pension to all at age 65 without means test would cost $528,672,000 in 1951, rising to $782,400,000 in 1971. These are tremendous figures for an economy the size of Canada's, even with a Federal budget that this year reached $2,410,000,000 (almost five times, incidentally, the usual pre-war amount).

Cost is High

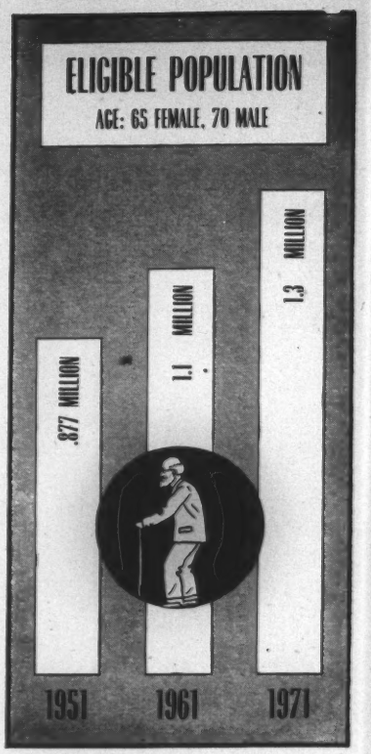
The indicated cost is so high that the Government is frankly apprehensive. Finance Minister Douglas Abbott told the nation, in his budget speech on March 28 last, that any increase in social security expenditures could be met only by new taxes or by cutting down other services. "It is important", he said, "that we realize clearly that there is no prospective surplus from which proposed new programs of expenditures can be met".

Nevertheless, the Federal Government is apparently prepared to bow to what seems to be the popular demand and liberalize old age pensions, provided it can make satisfactory cost-sharing arrangements with the provinces, which appears highly probable (the cost of the present old-age pension is borne 75 per cent by the Federal Government and 25 per cent by the provinces, which also pay for administration).

To Raise the Money

In briefs presented to the parliamentary committee, many suggestions for raising the necessary money have been offered. And it seems likely that the Government will adopt a three-fold combination of them: (1) some form of indirect taxation (probably a widened and increased sales tax) that would involve contributions by everyone, including pensioners themselves; (2) a revision of income tax providing for new graduated rates; (3) a flat-rate tax to be paid by all wage-earners receiving an amount above the subsistence level but below the income-tax level. This means, clearly, that the whole country will be conscious of the cost of the new old-age pensions.

That Canadians are already aware that pension liberalization is a costly undertaking is evidenced by the results of a Gallup Poll last April, when 50 per cent of those questioned favored the confining of pensions to those with no means of support and 38 per cent wanted pensions for all, regardless of means. In this connection it's interesting to note that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association wants a universal contributory old-age pension plan without a means test "on a reasonably adequate" basis, and that the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association votes for a flat monthly pension payable to all Canadians "probably" at age 70, subject to recovery through income tax and financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

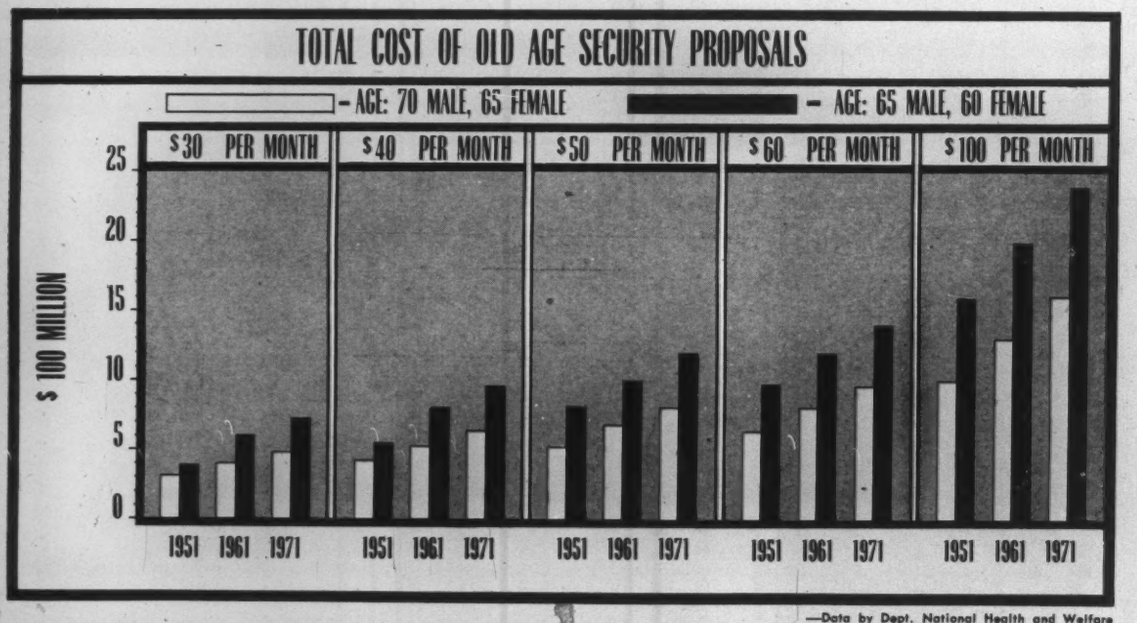


Always Want More

Another possible fly in the ointment is the well-known propensity of the human race, when handed something on a platter, to quickly want more of the same—and more and more. This could make trouble in more ways than one. The fact of Canada's economic dependence on exports has been emphasized again and again in connection with the import drive. It is plain enough that this country will be placed at a competitive disadvantage in foreign markets if its production costs are raised unduly by social security expenditures or anything else. Last September's world-wide currency devaluations have already, in effect, raised the prices of our products for most foreign buyers; any further rise might be more than our export trade could stand.

Then there's the rising costs of defence ($425 million this fiscal year, comparing with $315 million last year) and the considerable possibility that they will climb sharply higher over the next year or two. It wouldn't be good if high defence costs messed up our new generous pension scheme —or if pension costs interfered with proper preparations for defence.

On the other hand, there may be a domestic gain to set against, at least in part, the foreign trade disadvantage. Events of the past year have shown that family allowances and other wel-



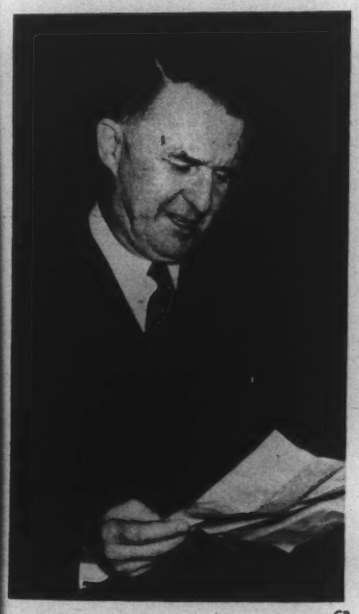
—Data by Dept. National Health and Welfare

fare expenditures are exerting a stabilizing influence on the national economy, by widening and raising public purchasing power. There's reason to believe that the impact of the cuts in buying by Britain and other dollar-short countries would have been much sharper had it not been for these welfare expenditures. We discovered that our own national consumptive power had increased fairly considerably. It was a warming discovery. But how farther can we safely go in this direction, using these means?

More Taxes For All

With pensions for all will go more taxes for all. As a means of raising the wherewithal for more generous pensions, it has been suggested that the sales tax be increased in its present limited field by 5 per cent, making a total tax of 13 per cent (it's estimated that this would produce an additional $250 million) and that the field of the present 8 per cent sales tax be widened to cover food, fuel and electricity, all building materials, manufacturing machinery, farm machinery and other items now exempt, which would provide an additional $300 million.

This increased sales tax will raise the cost of living for everyone, and there will also be the increased income and other direct taxes referred to earlier. Thus a large proportion of citizens will find themselves worse off than before with the new pension plan, because while they themselves will not receive or retain the new benefits, they will be paying for those who do. Some



—CP

DOUG. ABBOTT, *Finance Minister, has worry about where to get money.*

of those who pay but do not receive will themselves be close to the borderline of eligibility for pensions.

For many employees but by no means all, corporation retirement-pension plans will supplement governmental old-age pensions and bring them nearer to the adequacy level. Canadian companies are being put under pressure by labor unions to follow U.S. examples and enter into similar

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

New Promised Land

Farmers of Amber Valley, Alberta Reap Freedom With Their Crops

by Ken Liddell

J. D. EDWARDS says he had no reason to be envious of a brother of his who had money enough to build a $500,000 hospital in Oklahoma City. The catch was that his brother built it because he couldn't get his sick wife into the one the white folk built. Standing on a hill in what is so aptly called Amber Valley, J. D. Edwards looked around and said, "All this is mine".

What he was looking at was seven quarter sections—and freedom.

J. D. Edwards' neighbors, or most of them, are Negroes, too, but they have no trouble getting into the white hospitals around Athabasca, Alberta, or, for specialized treatment, in those at Edmonton, some 100 miles to the south. There were two stories to this.

One was the story of the Negro farmer in Alberta—something in itself for this far north—and the other the story of a group of people who fled the Jim Crow atmosphere of Oklahoma when it grew from Indian territory to statehood in 1907.

"The Negro people were segregated when that happened", said Edwards, "and a group of us formed a colony and moved to Canada because we had had a taste of freedom and knew what it meant."

Edwards was 22 when he reached Edmonton in 1910 to look around.

Some of his fellow travellers went to Wildwood, west of Edmonton, some to Clyde, some to Amber Valley, then known as Pine Creek; some to Bretton, and to Maidstone, Sask.

About 300 settled at Athabasca area. In 1914 many went to war and their families returned to the United States. There was a minor migration to Vancouver among some who could not take the winters. Today it is estimated there are 400 at Athabasca.

On an average they farm a quarter-section. Several own as much as three quarters. Edwards and his sons own seven quarters.

Look in a Glass

Amber Valley, today a post-office name, has a high school and elementary school. It had a Negro teacher for 18 years, but today it has two white teachers and Edwards says they are "very good." The enrolment is 48 pupils, of whom four are white.

Last week he spoke feelingly of the treatment accorded his people in Canada. "We don't know we are dark until we look in a glass", he said.

As for the future, he spoke only of his own: "I have been trying to get enough land around me to take care of my children and grandchildren". His neighbors are working on the same principle and for those less fortunate they maintain a home for the aged at Wildwood. The majority of the Amber Valley people are Methodists. Church services are in the schoolhouse.

Some of the younger people are inclined to leave the community to seek fortunes elsewhere. While they liked Canada, their complaint is the chief job open to them, apart from farming, is as sleeping car porter.

J. D. EDWARDS

The Edwards boys have been a little more fortunate. One, educated in Alberta, is practising medicine in the United States.

J. D. Edwards said bush-country farming had been a tough job but worth it. "I practically walked in here," he said. "When we came you couldn't see 100 yards ahead for timber. Today it is almost like prairie country. There are 75 acres broken in every quarter."

He said he had returned to the United States on occasion to lecture in schools about that part of Canada with which he was familiar, but he wasn't fussy about going south. On one occasion, he said, he wore a small Union Jack in his hat band to escape segregation and to indicate he was a British subject.

All in all, he said, he hadn't done as well as his brother, W. J. Edwards, but he was not envious. His brother started life as a $9-a-week junk collector. Then he began collecting junk on his own and after Pearl Harbor he made a fortune. "That's how he could afford to build a $500,000 hospital for Negro people of Oklahoma City after he couldn't get his wife into one of the others."

Amber Valley's J. D. Edwards made no pretence of having $500,000 to hand out, although he did say he was more fortunate than some because he could get a bank loan on reputation.

But there was obvious pride as he stood on that hill that night, leaned on the tractor that was paid for, looked down at the frame home with the neat picket fence, then waved his hand in a circle and said: "All this is mine".

It was the way he said it.

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—CP

FOUR OF A KIND: *Newspaper men all are these four delegates to the Seventh Imperial Press Conference. They are (left to right) R. W. Southam, Managing Editor of the Ottawa* Citizen; *Senator W. A. Buchanan, President and Managing Director of the* Lethbridge Herald; *Robertson Davies, Editor of the* Peterborough Examiner; *Bob Farquharson, Managing Editor of the Toronto* Globe and Mail.

—CP

TYPICAL *of the close relations between Canadian and United Kingdom news officials is this friendly chat among three of the delegates to the Seventh Imperial Press Conference. Discussing Commonwealth news are (left to right) Gillis Purcell, General Manager of the Canadian Press; E. Norman Smith, President of the Ottawa Journal Publishing Company; and E. J. Robertson, Chairman and Managing Director of the* London Daily Express. *The tour ended in Muskoka.*

—CP

PUBLISHERS: *Leading newspaper publishers were among the delegates. Seated (left to right): Frank E. Gannett of the Gannett Newspapers of the United States; Hon. John J. Astor, Chairman of* The Times *of London, and President of the Empire Press Union; Robert E. McLean, President of the Associated Press and of the Philadelphia* Bulletin; *Paul Ballamy, Editor of the Cleveland* Plain Dealer. *Standing: W. H. Craik, Secretary of the Canadian section of the E.P.U.; Senator W. Rupert Davies, publisher of the Kingston (Ont.)* Whig-Standard; *Sir Harry Brittain, founder of the E.P.U.; F.I. Ker, publisher of the Hamilton (Ont.)* Spectator. ←

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

WHO'S TO PAY?

A CANADA-WIDE system of prepaid medical care is the goal of the medical profession, Dr. J. F. C. Anderson, retiring president of the Canadian Medical Association, told the annual meeting of the CMA at Halifax this week. The system would correlate present provincial plans and its basic cost would be met by individual contributions.

As things stand now, half a million subscribers in six provinces help Canadians budget against the cost of illness or accident. This, in the opinion of Dr. Anderson, should be expanded with government help for those unable to meet premiums out of their own pockets.

He did not advocate compulsory government health insurance: there were good reasons to know "that it can lead to a deterioration in health services."

The new plan, however, would call for coordination of the government, the medical profession and allied services—and the patient. The consumer price of medical care has risen; the increase in the life span has thrown the emphasis on diseases of old age such as cancer and diseases of the heart, arteries and brain. But treatments are costly.

The new ACTH and cortisone treatments for arthritis dramatize the problem of rising cost of medical care. At present, cortisone costs $120 a gram, ACHTH, $110: a seven-day course of cortisone treatment costs $50 to $100. While, within a short time, these will become available for use in private hospitals but the problem of availability to indigent patients must be met by someone. The answer to this, resolved the CMA, would lie in some system akin to the one it is advocating.

Ontario:

VILLAGE CRIME

ONTARIO has hundreds of pretty, peaceful and sleepy little villages. Each has a grocery store or two, a gas station and a bank. To a bandit casing it, the bank has often appeared tempting: a set-up for a quick job and a surprisingly large haul.

Last week the vine-covered Imperial Bank at Langton, a village (pop. 250) 18 miles west of Simcoe, spang in the centre of the lush and beautiful Southern Ontario tobacco country, seemed a ripe plum. A man disguised with sunglasses and pith helmet and armed with a Sten machine gun showed up just before the mid-afternoon closing. In the usual routine he herded the assistant manager, three staff members and five customers into the vault, scooped up $22,577 in two shopping bags (spilling cash when the bottom fell out of one), and raced a stolen black sedan out of sleepy Langton.

But the bandit had not shut the vault door tight, and two of the customers — insurange-agent-and-farmer Art Lierman and share-cropper William Goddyn—burst out and took after him in Lierman's car. On a sandy sideroad, 6 miles from Langton, the bandit's car ditched. He waited until his pursuers caught up. When they were only six feet behind, he blasted them with the Sten.* They died instantly.

The killer then, abandoning his loot, hiked through the fields to the dense woods in that part of Norfolk county.

By now Langton and the neighboring villages were no longer sleepy. If the hold-up and killing had occurred at Toronto's King and Yonge, no greater alarm could have been sounded. Tobacco croppers and farmers, many of them Belgians and mostly friends of Lierman and Goddyn, dropped their hoes or jumped off tractors. They took down .22 rifles, shot guns and even large-bore deer guns. Meanwhile, dozens of black-and-white coaches of the Ontario Provincial Police converged on the area from London, Hamilton, and Toronto.

Soon search planes were eagle-eyeing possible hiding spots. A blood hound was imported from Michigan. Linked with a civilian posse 300 strong, the police force of 200 constables combed woods, tobacco barns, silos, underbrush and ditches. Main highways and sideroads were sealed over hundreds of square miles.

When the fugitive broke cover to steal milk from the Hall farm and to hide in a hay mow on the Luce farm, the cordon closed in. After three days, maddened by mosquitoes, hunger, and fear, he was captured by 20-year-old Graham Haggerty, who found him hiding in a woodcutter's shack seven miles from the murder scene. (Langton farmers recalled that the bank had been held up once before in Sept., 1945. The four gunmen are now serving penitentiary terms.)

The hunt was the first real test of the two-year-old OPP radio network. Police, under able Inspector Frank Kelly, wasted no movements, coordinated their patrols as if they were on a wartime operation, with radio communication between police cars and with the London OPP radio station.

RUS IN URBE

WINDSOR'S debonair Mayor Arthur J. Reaume probably didn't ingratiate himself with the Provincial Government by a recent crack at a Board of Control meeting.

The Board was discussing hospital grants when Controller L. A. Deziel, who may have mayoralty aspirations himself, said that only four of the 14 Ontario Cabinet Ministers represent urban centres, the rest being from

*A cheaply made World War II weapon, accurate for only 100 yards but popular with Allied resistance groups.

rural areas. "The Tory Party are a bunch of farmers," he said.

"That's right," added Mayor Reaume. "They are a bunch of hicks."

There might have been a bit of personal pique in the remarks. Mayor Reaume ran unsuccessfully in the provincial elections of 1943 as a Conservative candidate, and again unsuccessfully in 1945 as a Liberal-Labor nominee. And Con. Deziel ran a bad third as a Liberal in 1948.

Actually, members of the Conservative Government, regardless of what constituencies they represent, are said to have treated Windsor fairly in grants and other respects.

TRANSFER, PLEASE

A HOT weather ballot is promised for the ratepayers of London. On July 18, they are to decide whether the city will own the London Street Railway, which has been operated by private interests since early in the city's history.

Present owners have long said they will go out of business early next year. They asked the city $1,500,000 for their assets; a city consultant valued them at $1,150,000. Somewhere along the bargaining line, the deal was changed from an "assets" to a stock transfer. And both sides agreed on the price of $1,325,000. Now, all that is awaited in a majority "yes" from the people who pay the taxes.

London Street Railway is entirely a bus fleet, with a cash fare of seven cents, seven tickets for 50 cents.

—CP

MEMBERS *of the House of Commons are now at full strength following three recent by-elections. Winners were, left, George Nowlan, Progressive Conservative, in Annapolis-Kings; centre, Samuel Balcom, Liberal, in Halifax; and, right, Leon D. Crestohl, Liberal, in Montreal-Cartier. Outcome of the voting was in accordance with predictions.*

Saskatchewan:

MENDING FENCES

IT WILL BE at least two years before a provincial election will be called in Saskatchewan and three years before one must be called—but things are warming up on the political front in the province these days.

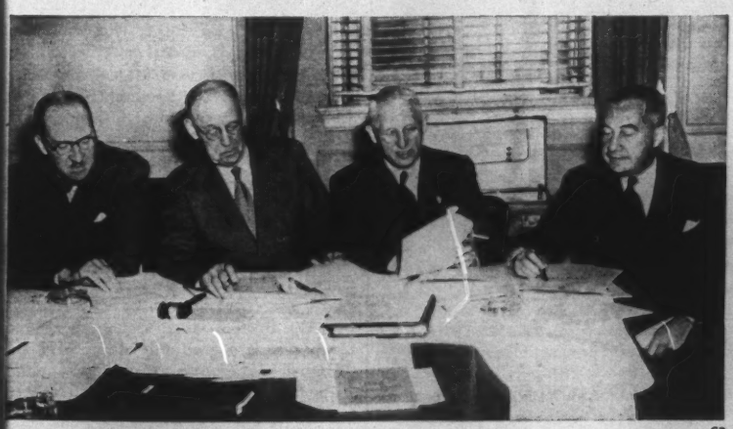
The record of the CCF Government since 1944 is being expounded by Premier T. C. Douglas and one or two other members of the cabinet at meetings throughout the province. This has been going on through June and may continue well into July as far as the premier is concerned. It has been a fence-mending campaign so far, without startling pronouncements from government members.

Meanwhile, the Liberals under Walter Tucker have not been idle. The opposition leader has taken the Government to task at meetings at Moose Jaw and Yorkton, being especially critical of the CCF attitude toward private enterprise, particularly companies carrying on oil exploration in the province and industries which Tucker said feared socialist policies.

Tucker warned at Yorkton of the possibility of a snap election being called within a year.

The CCF constituency organization in Regina passed a number of policy resolutions to be forwarded to the next national convention and in passing took a dig at Dr. E. A. McCusker, Regina Liberal MP. They asked for his resignation "because of failure to live up to election promises" to get an additional water supply for Regina.

However, in spite of the gathering of the constituency clans and the touring of the province by party leaders, it is doubtful if anyone is seriously thinking about a general election. It seems to be all "just-in-case . . ."



—CP

DOCTORS MEET: *More than 1,000 doctors gathered in Halifax for the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association. Members of the executive who planned the meeting are Dr. E. K. Lyon, Leamington, Ont.; Dr. Harris McPhedran, Toronto, Chairman of the General Council; Dr. J. G. B. Lynch, Sydney, NS, and Dr. A. D. Kelly, Toronto, Assistant Secretary.* (*See "Canada."*)

PESKY TAX

SASKATCHEWAN since 1938 has been plagued with an education tax of two per cent. Instituted by the Liberals, it was scheduled for elimination by the CCF during their successful 1944 campaign. But they found they could use the revenue and while they removed some taxable articles they maintained the tax. In fact they raised the ante this year to three per cent.

But Premier Douglas sees an end to the levy, which now goes under the high sounding name of the Education and Hospitalization Tax. He said recently he foresaw the day when royalties from oil, uranium, zinc, gold and copper would keep the wolf from Saskatchewan's door and permit abolition of the pesky tax, which irritates every visitor from every province.

■ Philip Boskil, a taxi driver, attempted new records in Saskatchewan one recent Sunday afternoon—he tried to see how fast he could drive a speed boat on Lake Cochin, north of North Battleford, and to attempt unusual antics. Unfortunately a RCMP sergeant was among the spectators. Boskil paid $5 fine and costs in the first case of its kind ever heard in Saskatchewan. The charge was laid under the Canada Shipping Act.

Manitoba:

FIVE-POINT PLAN

MANITOBA is bouncing back, with a buoyant spring, after the big flood and the provincial government's department of industry and commerce is anxious to tell the world about the come-back. What's more they want to bring observers to Manitoba to see how quickly the province has recovered from what some gloom spreaders had predicted would be a "knock-out-blow" to its economy.

The industrial department has embarked upon a five-point program to show that the flood effects were only temporary.

Canadian and American business and financial editors will be guests of the Manitoba Government on a guided tour of the province's industrial areas this summer.

Letters are going out to 50,000 businessmen, bankers, chambers of commerce and trade associations in Canada, United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere, stressing the province's industrial advances and advantages.

Manitoba will have an office at the first United States International Trade Fair at Chicago August 7 to 12.

Letters are being sent to the 15,000 potential American tourists who indicated by their inquiries, before the flood, that they hoped to soon visit the province. They will be advised of road conditions and urged not to change their plans.

United States and United Kingdom manufacturers will be told of the present industrial plant in Manitoba and urged to have their products partially or wholly manufactured or assembled by Manitoba manufacturers on a sub-contract or manufacturing licence basis.

Quebec:

PLIGHTED TROTH

WHEN Georges Emile Lapalme, MP for Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm, was chosen provincial leader of Quebec Liberals (SN, May 16) he was comparatively unknown, even among followers of his own party.

But he gave a rousing speech at the convention and delegates felt that he possessed the energy and personality needed to restore the low prestige of the party.

Last week, at a banquet given in his honor, Liberal Leader Lapalme, a lawyer and newspaper publisher, convinced the 2,000 guests that the delegates had chosen wisely.

Among other things he told them that:

1. He would forthwith resign from the Commons and devote all his time to provincial affairs.

2. He would not seek a seat in the Legislature until the next general election (probably in 1952), barring unforeseen circumstances.

3. George C. Marler would continue as Liberal House Leader.

4. A provincial Liberal organiza-

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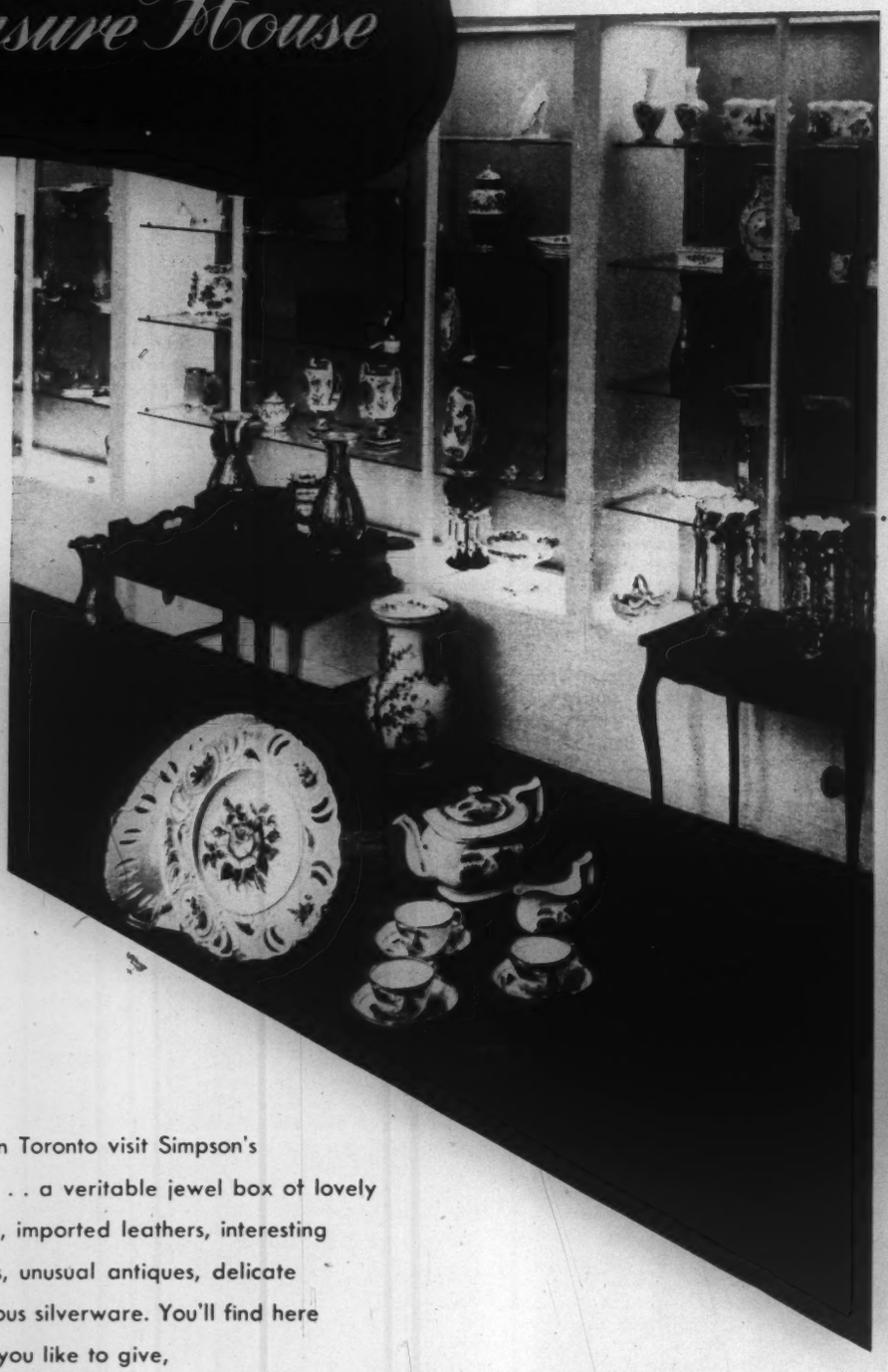
Treasure House



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PEOPLE

BATTLE-CRY

■ Controller **Dan McCann** of Ottawa wants a by-law to ban shorts on city streets. "Some of the shorts you see our young women wearing around the streets are downright immodest," he says. Roman Catholic organizations think so too but Protestant ministers disagree vigorously. Central Churches Council members say such a by-law would make life "intolerably regulated" and could cause "unjust and unnecessary embarrassment" to tourists.

In nudist-conscious BC, the Doukhobor variety of striptease has been pushed off the front pages by the annual crop of "sun-worshippers." **Councillor Dewitt Hart** of Langley Prairie said one farmer complained he was hoeing his strawberries when he looked over the fence and saw a nude man shovelling gravel on a private road. **Reeve George Brooks** thought the best way to get rid of this type of nudist would be a "swarm of mosquitoes." Replied one indignant sun-worshipper: "Doukhobors are not nudists, they're exhibitionists. Nudism, as we practise it, is not a crime."

■ To Montreal came **Sandbag,** veteran of the Winnipeg floods and now mascot of Quebec's Royal 22nd Regiment. After helping to man the dykes, 17 members of the regiment graduated from the paratroopers school at Rivers, Man. Meantime Sandbag proved to be a one-man cat; immediately after her adoption she herself adopted **Pte. P. E. Graham** of Brockville, Ont.

—CP

SANDBAG, *mascot of Royal 22nd.*

■ Speaking in Vancouver, **Jacques Cartier,** General Manager of Montreal's *Le Canada,* thinks differences between French- and English-speaking Canadians are gradually disappearing. "English - speaking Canadians and French Canadians refer to each other as 'French' and 'English,' yet both call themselves Canadians. It's silly—we're all Canadians." As for those "cheap politicians" who try to keep alive the age-old differences between the two nations, Mr. Cartier (direct descendant

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

FILMS

—MGM

THE ASPHALT JUNGLE: *Crime is left-handed endeavor.*

IS THE CORRECT SLOGAN BETTER THAN USUAL?

THE MOVIE industry's current slogan "The Movies Are Better Than Ever" seemed until recently about the only new invention to come out of Hollywood. Whatever it may have accomplished for film attendance the slogan did little to raise the spirits of movie reviewers, since it seemed to cover such films as "Wabash Avenue," "The Big Hangover" and "No Man of Her Own." Last week, however, things began to look brighter. Such pictures as "The Asphalt Jungle," "The Jackie Robinson Story" and "Kind Hearts and Coronets" compel even movie reviewers to admit that the movies, if not better than ever, are certainly a lot better than usual.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"Crime is only a left-handed form of endeavor," one of the characters muses tolerantly in "The Asphalt Jungle." It is an interesting angle, but it leads to a curious state of ambivalence in both director and audience. The moral southpaws here plot so diligently and hopefully, and are, apart from their peculiar form of human endeavor, such a well-meaning lot, that sympathy tends to split between police and gangsters, with a slight edge going to the gangsters. As it works out, one is actually more interested in the safe getaway of the criminals, when the safe is finally cracked, than in the timely arrival of the police.

DIRECTOR John Huston seems to have had a fine exciting time building up his characters and story; but the fun was over, one suspects, long before the picture was finished. For the gangster game in the movies must always be played according to the rules, with the right side winning and everything tidied up as strictly as possible in the end, lest somebody trip over the notion that crime may pay after all in its own fashion. The tidying-up process in "The Asphalt Jungle" is pretty dull and perfunctory. The rest of the picture is fine.

The story has to do with the robbery of Pelletier's, a heavily guarded jewelry store in a mid-western city. Operation Pelletier is brilliantly planned by a master-criminal (Sam Jaffe) just released from the penitentiary, where he has plenty of time to mull over the details of the undertaking. The planning, as between Mr. Jaffe and a crooked lawyer (Louis Calhern) is worked out with a nicety and sagacity that make it seem at least as legitimate as any big business deal involving inevitable losses for somebody; for the film in addition to other good qualities has a fine edge of irony.

Minor criminal roles are played by Sterling Hayden, Anthony Caruso, Mark Lawrence and James Whitmore. They are all excellent. So is Barry Kelley, as a crooked lieutenant who leads the police safari, usually in the wrong direction. The most fascinating figure in "The Asphalt Jungle" however is Sam Jaffe, who brings the concentrated intellectual approach of a good chess player to his criminal operation, and who looks, with his brief-case and his carefully adjusted hat, as though he were more likely to be attached to the United Nations than to the underworld.

"THE Jackie Robinson Story" struck me as the best of Hollywood's recent anti-racial-discrimination films. Certainly it is the most exciting and persuasive.

Jackie Robinson's is an American success story beautifully made to Hollywood's hand — so beautifully made in all the important dramatic elements, that there was very little a screen writer could do to alter or enhance it.

The story of the Robinson success is played up here, and conceivably the humiliations and indignities that attended it are played down. It would of course take a far greater actor than Jackie Robinson, who is no actor, to describe the sick humiliations that must have been a daily part of his life in his early baseball years. Success however as it developed in the baseball field was natural to him and the film wisely keeps him most of the time in the place where he functions best. His feats as a hitter, shortstop and base stealer are as precisely timed and as fascinating to watch as ballet, and should interest even people who would ordinarily stay away enthusiastically from a baseball film.

The picture's climax comes, as it should, with the game that Jackie Robinson won for the Dodgers from the Yankees—a legendary day for baseball, Jackie Robinson and the colored people; and a pretty good day for the human race.

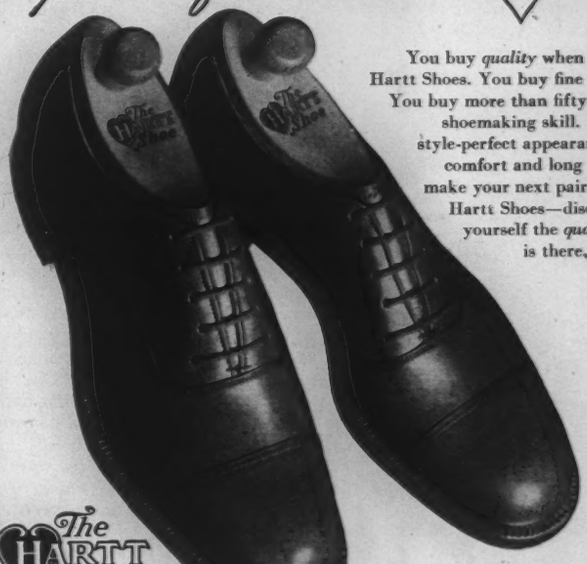
"KIND HEARTS and Coronets" is strictly a tour de force, but it is a tour de force that comes off smoothly, maliciously and with elegant success. This is the story of a neglected member of a British ducal family who, feeling fretted by the legal heirs standing between him and the Dukedom, decides to kill them off one at a time. There are eight of them in all —including a suffragette, an admiral, a clergyman, and the Duke himself— and they are all played, with dazzling virtuosity by Alec Guinness.

There is quite a bit of Wildean perversity, wit and period naughtiness in "Kind Hearts and Coronets", and the sets are quite wonderful, particularly in the early sequences, in which the general decor derives straight from the stereopticon slides of the late Nineteenth Century.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

■ Director Robert Gill of Hart House Theatre, Toronto, is returning to the University of BC for a second summer—on the Staff of the Summer School of Theatre. His two colleagues will be Dorothy Somerset of UBC and Sydney Risk, Director of Everyman Theatre, Vancouver.

Style-Perfect Shoes by HARTT



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WORLD AFFAIRS

WHAT KOREA MEANS

Soviets Continue Their Drive in Asia Warn Japs Unsafe to Rely on U.S.

KOREA, like Iran, has been one of the "soft spots" which the Soviets have been working up ever since the end of the war, for taking-over at almost any favorable moment. The only surprise is that they have delayed so long after the Americans withdrew their troops last year, leaving a south Korean Army moderately well-trained but without tanks or air power.

If it is uncertain at the time of writing how rapidly the Soviet-led North Korean Communist Army is advancing and whether the South Koreans will show sufficient fight to justify a strong intervention of U.S. air power from Japan, the broad implications of Soviet military and political strategy in this sector are quite clear.

The Soviets have set out to drive the Americans from an outpost on the continent of Asia which Moscow's Far Eastern war plans almost certainly never contemplated they would obtain, and which in fact only Japan's sudden surrender a week after Soviet entry into the Eastern War, and

—Brett in Miami Herald

FAMILIAR *treatment for Japan: Communist wooing at home and Soviet bayonet pointed at her from Korea*

American possession of the Atomic bomb, were instrumental in securing for the U.S.

Though U.S. troops had been withdrawn from South Korea, U.S. financial and military aid continued and there can be no doubt but that the Soviets cynically regarded South Korea as an American puppet, as they knew North Korea to be a Soviet puppet. Thus South Korea represented, to their minds, a bridgehead for American power at a most sensitive spot, impinging on Manchuria and the Maritime Provinces, the seat of Soviet power in the Far East.

This is purely military calculation, and as such represents a valuable warning of the steady shift of Russian Communist imperialism towards outright military conquest. On the political side it appears that the Soviets are employing the "club and candy-stick" technique on the Japanese. While they woo the Japanese at home with Communist promises, they warn them by the approach of their military power across the narrow Tsushima Strait. Clearly they have accepted the failure of the Japanese Communist Party to make itself a dangerous power in the state in its postwar offensive. They have also accepted as a certainty a separate peace treaty between the U.S. and Japan, allowing the Americans to keep military bases there.

The implication which they expect the Japanese to draw from this Korean move is that they are making a mistake in counting for protection on the U.S., which has neither the strength nor the will to stand up against the Soviets.

In the broadest perspective the assault on South Korea is a part of the Soviet campaign to seize as much of Asia as they can while the going is good. From all indications they will attempt to add Formosa later this summer, with their eyes on the Philippines after that.

There is bound to be a new flurry in Washington calling for active support for Chiang's regime on Formosa. MacArthur himself has long favored this, but the Administration in Washington has opposed it, and it would be very late in the day to change the policy now. There might only be time to become involved in another fiasco, and a further blow to American prestige.

The Soviet surge in Asia must be stopped somewhere, but *where, when* and *how* have yet to be answered.

SCHUMAN PLAN GROWS

ONE of the most inspiring efforts of the postwar era is taking place these days in the *Salle de l'Horloge* in the French Foreign Office.

At just the right moment, it seems, M. Schuman launched just the right proposal to open the way to a far-reaching move towards European unity. It had been prepared by the very able French economic planning chief Jean Monnet; but Schuman provided the political courage and initiative to announce it. It was welcomed as no other project has been welcomed in the Western world since the end of the war—the spat within the British Labor Party over it notwithstanding.

The vision was acclaimed and the goal of the plan accepted throughout the countries concerned, and in the United States, whose main object in the Marshall Plan has been to promote the integration of Europe. The only serious questions raised about the Schuman Plan was, who was to

THE RIGHT *man on the right spot, for once: Gen. MacArthur in Japan. What he can do will depend, however, on policy made in Washington.*

control the Higher Authority which was to operate the plan and stand above the national governments.

On the second day of the Schuman Plan Conference in Paris, last week, Monnet promptly came out with a new proposal for control of the Higher Authority: a "common inter-parliamentary assembly, chosen by the parliaments of the participating countries, which would review the work of Authority annually in public debate. There would also be a court of arbitration, to review and overrule, if necessary, the decisions of the Authority if these were found to entail an abuse of power or threaten the employment or balance of trade policies of a member country.

So there it stands: an embryo economic "cabinet" for Western Europe; an embryo supreme court; and an embryo European parliament. It is suggested in Paris that the parliamentary body would, sooner or later, exercise the power of appointing and dismissing the members of the Higher Authority, just as national parliaments control their cabinets. The Schuman Plan is snowballing rapidly!—*Willson Woodside*

ALWAYS *falling, always bobs up again: French Government of M. Bidault has toppled on a wage issue just as Schuman Plan talks beginning.*

MAO AND THE BANDITS

THE LATEST MOVE by the Soviet bloc to add to its Asiatic conquests comes close on a speech by Mao admitting serious difficulties in China—a speech which was much noticed abroad, and perhaps was meant to be. Mao admitted that there were still 400,000 bandits at large, and therefore the costly upkeep of the Red Army could not be reduced at this time, in spite of the serious economic strain on the country. O. M. Green gives the background of the situation, in this special dispatch to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR THOSE who know anything of China, "400,000 bandits" is probably a considerable understatement. Only two southern provinces, Hunan and Kwangsi, and part of Kwangtung are mentioned in Mao's report. Nothing is said of Yunnan, adjoining Burma, the stamping ground of petty warlords; nor the huge Western province of Szechuan, where a strong independent element, both anti-Communist and anti-Kuomintang, exists; nor of the wild north-western tracts of Kansu, Sinkiang and Chinghai.

The foreigner's idea of China rarely goes beyond the coastal provinces and the strip of the Yangtze Valley. But these are but the fringe of a country which, without counting Manchuria, is 20 times the size of Great Britain. It is here that the real problems of China are found—the floods, droughts and famines, the near-starvation levels of life, the insufficiency of work, and, in consequence, the well-recognized profession of banditry.

There always have been bandits, even in the comparatively well-to-do coastal provinces, and one would venture to say there always will be. The best organized, most respectable bands live by imposing an annual levy on the farmers. Even within 50 miles of Shanghai it is possible to see houses with characters splashed on the door stating that the owners have paid their tax to the bandits.

IN FORMER times, when the bandits' demands exceeded the bounds of reason, the local Viceroy or Provincial Governor invited them to join his troops, as a much better and cheaper way of disposing of them.

The normal crop of bandits must have been enormously swollen by the relics of Chiang Kai-shek's army of some 4,000,000 men. The Communists claimed that hundreds of thousands went over to them with all their arms. The casualties, judging by the usual course of Chinese civil war, were probably small. The best of Chiang's remaining troops were whisked away to Formosa. For the rest—banditry.

Another factor which must be adding to the number of bandits is the ruthless measures enforced by the Communists to check inflation and to fill the treasury. Heavy taxation, confiscation of grain from peasants to feed the towns, enforced contributions to Victory loans, and the banning of luxury industries have resulted in much unemployment and something near to an economic crisis.

These evils were frankly admitted in a long May Day review of the

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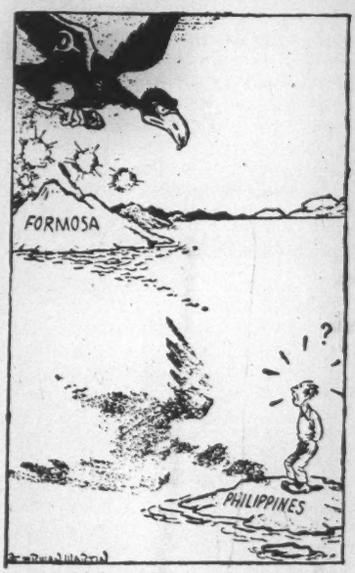
REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D., Mus. D., *Principal*

state of the nation by Liu Shao-chi, the second most powerful man in China. They were driven home at a recent conference in Peking, which lasted a whole fortnight, between the State trading officials and private merchants, when the latter spoke with force and feeling.

"Your much advertised New Democracy," (the merchants said in effect), "promised fair cooperation between State and private enterprise. But what are the facts? The State is monopolizing one line of trade after another. It is even opening its own shops all over the place. You squeeze out of us every penny we have. Our business is ruined. And as for work and wages for our workmen, there just are not any."

The result was a compromise. State control and regulation of prices, the Communists pointed out, must continue. But they were most anxious to be fair to the merchants. The balance between them and the State should be adjusted; they should be free to trade and to distribute goods; and they should be assured of a reasonable profit. As guarantee of these promises,



— Martin in Houston Chronicle

IN FORMOSA, *the Chinese Communists would be only 260 miles from the Philippines, "as the crow flies."*

some of the most unpopular State monopolies in South China are stated to have been abolished.

The Communists—no one would dispute it—are clever men. They know that the success of their experiment stands or falls on economics, on their ability to give the Chinese people a better livelihood. It may be that the ultra-Marxist fanatics have been riding the country too hard. But prosperity cannot be recovered at present without the goodwill and ingenuity of the private trader, big and little. And there is still the crushing cost of the 6,000,000 troops needed to put down the bandits. Concessions are inevitable.

But one aspect of this Peking Conference deserves special notice. It indicated that even among Communists the divine Chinese gift for compromise still works. As one looks to the future of China that surely is a hopeful sign.

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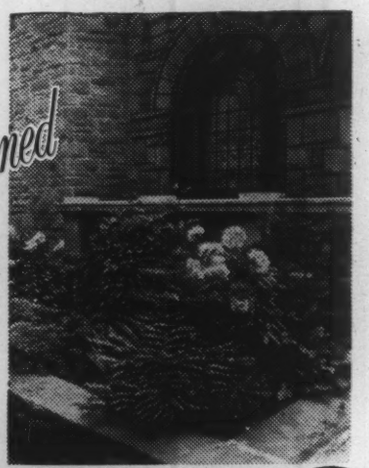

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FOREIGN POLICY FIGHT

Statement of the Labor Doctrinaires Will Make It Election Issue Again

THE MAIN characteristic of the guerilla election campaign that has been carried on in Britain ever since the last vote resulted in a stalemate, has been the ever closer approach towards each other of the two major parties. When Mr. Herbert Morrison outlined to his followers recently a "twentieth century version of the principles of Socialism," the Conservatives raised an agonized cry that Labor was stealing their clothing. At the same time, the Conservative intention to continue all the social services makes it apparent that the Right has moved a long way to the Left.

Though a democracy undoubtedly functions better when there is no deep cleavage between the two main parties, the absence of a clear dividing issue is often disappointing to the electorate and the politicians. For 11 years now there has been no real party difference on foreign affairs. The argument on European unity launched by the Labor Party statement on foreign policy may bring this issue back into the election battle.

Like a Sermon on Sin

It has become customary in the past 15 years, and particularly since 1945, always to speak well of European Unity as an ideal possibly distant, but certainly virtuous. Now the Labor Party officially questions the whole basis of these assumptions, and throws doubt on the belief that we are progressing towards greater unity in Europe, or that we should be moving in that general direction. The effect is rather as if a preacher varied his Sunday routine by a sermon in favor of sin.

The various approaches to greater European Unity are all weighed and found wanting. The first objection put forward is that European union is too narrow. Britain is the nerve centre of the Commonwealth, the leader of the Sterling bloc, and has particular relations with both Asia and North America.

The pamphlet gives another even deeper reason why Britain does not feel itself part of Europe, but on the contrary feels more akin to its Dominions. That is the fear that Europe may aim at neutrality in the cold war, and the setting up of an international "third force." With surprising boldness the Labor Party comes out in favor of the United States (so long the bogey of all left-wingers) as a far more progressive country with which Socialist Britain can be more easily associated than with many European countries. It is, of course, less certain that this warm hug from the Socialists will be welcome in America.

But the main limitation which is placed on any approach to European unity is that it must not interfere with British Socialist planning. It is here that the internal battle within British politics is likely to take place.

The Labor contention is that there must be no supra-national Parliament or powers, for that would limit the power of Socialist Governments to plan for full employment. Britain, it is said, cannot associate too closely with countries such as France which lost millions of working days through strikes, or Belgium which has a high unemployment figure. For similar reasons there can be no majority rule in any European assembly; all that is possible is increasingly good cooperation between sovereign governments.

A NEW *fight for Herbert Morrison? Leader of Labor moderates may be expected to support the ailing Bevin against the Dalton foreign policy.*

This fundamental objection, that the maintenance of full employment and Socialist policies is more important than European unity and incompatible with it, runs through the whole pamphlet. Economic union, or even any great liberalization of trade, is rejected unless all the countries of Europe agree to Socialist planning.

Any pooling of the basic industries, such as is proposed under the Schuman Plan, is rejected unless the basic industries in each nation are nationalized first. Finally, the Council of Europe is not to be given any real power, but is to be used to urge on all other countries the sort of planning which has led to full employment in Britain.

This whole pamphlet says in brief that European unity must be based on Socialism. This gives Mr. Churchill, as an ardent advocate of European Unity and the leading opponent of Socialist theory, a chance to carry his battle into Labor's execution of foreign policy, and the immediate problem of Britain's relations to the Schuman Plan offers the occasion for conflict.

By William Clark, Special to London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

U.S. AFFAIRS

ANGERED AT BRITAIN

Labor's Stand Against European Unity May Bring Cut in Marshall Plan Aid

RE-AFFIRMATION of British foreign policy in both Houses of Parliament has failed to wipe out Washington suspicions that the Labor Party pamphlet amounts to straight betrayal of Britain's European commitments. Senior officials of the State Department who reject this view are anxiously awaiting something more specific from Downing Street to help them clear up the confusion.

Only selected extracts from the Labor Party statement have appeared in the American Press, and these are limited to its negative utterances against the surrender of national sovereignty. These are interpreted to mean that Socialist Britain has turned its back on Europe and will not cooperate internationally except with other Socialist communities.

It is too soon to predict just how much the publication of this controversial statement at this particular time will cost Britain in terms of concrete dollar aid. Almost certainly it will discourage long-term American assistance in European recovery and quite probably it may result in cuts in the current year's expenditure under the Marshall Plan.

Makes Their Job Tougher

Three billion dollars have already been authorized for this purpose, but the Bill will remain in the Congressional "mill" until the appropriation is made. American officials sponsoring the Marshall Plan have consistently opposed suggestions for cutting it for political reasons. Nevertheless, they have already encountered tough opposition and are inclined to resent the additional difficulties which the anti-unification pamphlet of the Labor Party will now thrust into the debate.

Here are four predictable results of the pamphlet on this side of the Atlantic:

1. It will further undermine American confidence in the Marshall Plan. The plan itself was "sold" to the American public on the slogan of "unification." Americans were told they were financing a great get-together enterprise which would make a united Europe viable without continued American aid. The average American believes Europe is poor and technically retrograde because of its small national units and consequently split markets which have prevented mass production. It is generally assumed that if only a United States of Europe were formed to match the United States of America, European economic problems would be solved. The Labor Party pamphlet effectively eliminates this cheery concept.

2. The Labor statement unquestionably has added to Secretary of State Acheson's accumulating difficulties. He is already under intensive public attack. After his London visit he publicly reaffirmed his confidence in Western Europe and urged Americans to respond to the bold new spirit of enterprise in the Old World. Acheson's judgment was based primarily on the Schuman Plan and on the European Payments Scheme.

3. The pamphlet has offered additional material to those sectors of the American community which traditionally enjoy "twisting the lion's tail." Anti-British Congressmen from Irish or Zionist voting districts are certain to make good use of alleged British obstruction to European unity, and so will conservatives who are searching for reasons for withholding further aid to Socialist Britain.

4. The whole incident has resuscitated the traditional idea of "Perfidious Albion." Americans are inclined to distrust "smart" British diplomats and remain hyper-sensitive about being "played for a sucker." There is a general feeling that this is just what has happened: that Britain has obtained United States assistance in reconstruction and recovery under the false pretence that this would result in a European unity which it never intended to permit.

So far I have found only one American official, a senior official in the ECA who had anything good to say on this Labor Party declaration. "However regrettable the decision itself," he commented, "it is a great help to know at last just how far Britain is prepared to go. Until now we have had nothing but hesitation and uncertainty, and everyone who opposed unity on the Continent was able to take cover allegedly waiting for Britain to make up its mind. Europe will certainly go down the drain unless it unites quickly, and now there is no further excuse for delay."

RETIRES AT 48: *Weary from years of campaigning, Governor Dewey has announced his retirement from politics at an age when most candidates are just gaining serious consideration.*

By Nora Beloff, Special to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

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INTERMISSION

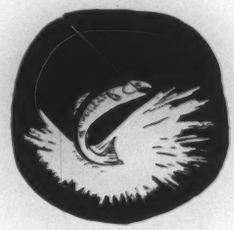
The Best of Good Turns

by J. E. Middleton

AT THE Camp Council, immediately after the evening hymn, Miss Bain asked, "Are there any good turns to report?"

Patricia tossed back her shock of auburn hair, nudged Dorothy, her chum, and said, "Huh!" For they two had agreed that this "good turn period" was indecent. It bred "show-offs," like the Barker kid who had given half her allowance to the Crippled Children Fund, and *had told*. Or like Molly Dale, who thought playing the wheezy little organ for church-parade was a good turn, when really it was anything else but.

Not that Patricia objected to good turns. She (and Dorothy) were as helpful as any of the girls, but the warning of last year's Supervisor had sunk in. She used to say, "You don't talk about washing your ears. You just do it. You are expected to do it. And you're expected to give a hand to your neighbors; not to satisfy the Code, or me, but yourself."



"She was a BA an' everything," as Patricia said. "All the kids liked her but she had to go off and get married, darn it."

Of course Miss Bain wasn't bad. She could do the swan dive "some'n swell," and teach it too. Patricia had learned it—almost. She admitted that she was still too splashy, but at least she wasn't scared any more, and kept her eyes open under water. Also Miss Bain knew a lot or good games for a rainy day. But her hikes were kind of dull. Not like the one last year to the gravel pit when the girls heard all about glaciers, and trilobites and things like that.

TONIGHT no good turns were reported; not even by the Barker kid, and Miss Bain broke the uneasy silence. "You know, girls, I was fishing at the end of the pier this morning and Mr. Gardner did me a good turn. I got a fish on my line too big to pull up to the pier. He went down the ladder with his dip-net and got it for me, after some trouble. He caught his jacket on a nail and lost some things out of his pocket."

Patricia (and Dorothy) stiffened in their seats; a few girls giggled. For Mr. Gardner was the Old Cottager, better known in Camp as The Grouch. Hadn't he told the storekeeper that the Camp was too near his place? Hadn't he objected to "a lot of tomboy kids tearing about?" He didn't speak to any of them; he never even smiled. The storekeeper said that he wrote novels and came up here every summer where it was quiet (or used to be) to get one out of his system.

He had a motor-boat, but he never took *anybody* out in it; not even Mrs. Gardner. And for a good reason. There wasn't any Mrs. Gardner.

THE MERE fact of his courtesy to Miss Bain, or any camper, was surprising. But perhaps not, considering that the Supervisor was young and pretty enough to attract any novelist, married or not. So a few of the older girls had giggled, sighting Romance comin' 'round the mountain, and remembering what had happened to their last year's leader.

Miss Bain was calm enough. No trace of embarrassment in word or manner! Obviously, to her, Mr. Gardner was just another gentleman in a world of gentlemen.

"I have a message from him," she went on, "which, I am sure, will be interesting to us all. He goes down the lake every afternoon to the Post Office. I am to tell you that there is room for six in his motor-boat and if any of the girls care to go they will be most welcome. He particularly asked Patricia Savage to make up the first party, for tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock."

GASPS of surprise and wonder, save from Patricia (and Dorothy!). A round of hearty applause!

"It seems," continued Miss Bain, "that Patricia has done a good turn which she hasn't reported. What did you do for Mr. Gardner, Patricia?"

"I— I— He asked me to dive for him; he had lost something in the deep water."

"And you found it?"

"Yes, Miss Bain."

"He told me he was greatly obliged to the pretty girl with the auburn hair," said Miss Bain, mischievously.

A gust of laughter and applause followed, in which Dorothy joined. Patricia sat silent, rosy with unease.

"Do you mind telling us what it was you found for Mr. Gardner?"

"His— his teeth."

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

CANADIANA for the WALL

—Sheldon Merritt Machlin

THREE *wallpaper designs and Diana Gilmour.*

YOU may not have suspected it but Canada is growing up, in a wallpaper manner of speaking. And it's not just that we've outgrown the lush pink cabbage roses on a pale blue background. We've actually got Canadians interested in Canadian wallpaper. One is a girl doing smart wallpaper designs; the other is a woman with a very firm belief in everything Canadian. She rounded up background material for a Canadian wallpaper company to whip off three Canadiana designs.

Torontonian Diana Gilmour wanted to follow in her mother's footsteps and become a singer. "But I didn't have a voice," says Diana. So she went off to Parsons School of Design, New York.

In the three years she was there she became fascinated with the possibilities of designs for textiles, wallpaper and dress fabrics. Especially wallpaper. She did three designs that interior decorator Herbert Irvine bought for Eaton's.

Two of these are to be seen above Diana's head in the photograph. Right top is driftwood and leaves . . . very dramatic on a soft charcoal background: top left is another leaf design. Right behind Diana is what she calls "Florentine Villa." Design was inspired during her stay in Florence, Italy.

This "Florentine Villa" design has been sold to the well-known Renverne Wallpapers in New York. Diana now has a studio in New York; is doing documentary wallpapers for another New York firm, Jones and Erwin.

Documentary wallpapers seem to be the newest *tour de force*. They used to be regarded as purely for hotels and large buildings. Now that interior decorators are panelling wallpaper, even conservative people are taking such designs to their-own-home-walls heart. And Canadian manufacturer Reginald Boxer had been thinking for quite a long time that he'd like to get around to doing some Canadian scenes. He just never seemed to find the time to look into it. A pleasant coincidence occurred. Mrs. William Ruddick of Montreal visited in Toronto last spring. She met Mr. Boxer and he confided his interest in the Canadian scene to her. Mrs. Ruddick went back to Montreal. The winter passed. But the idea was lodged in Mrs. Ruddick's active mind. Mr. Boxer didn't forget it either. In the spring he wrote Mrs. Ruddick for help and advice on the matter.

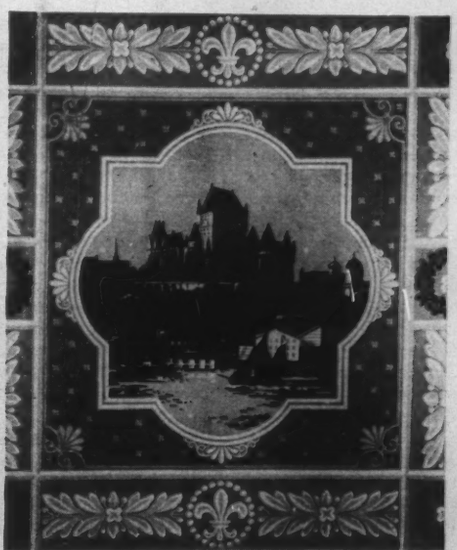
Mrs. Ruddick went into action. She's a human dynamo of energy. And anything Canadian is very, very important to her. She paints and makes pottery herself and is interested in furthering Quebec handicrafts. Mr. Boxer's letter was a distinct challenge that she accepted with pleasure.

She has a fine collection of Canadian prints herself and knew where she could find lots and lots more, as well as old post cards and etchings. She amassed such a collection that Mr. Boxer says it took him a week to sift and sort and accept.

BUT out of the siftings and sortings he got ideas for three designs. Mrs. Ruddick is French Canadian born; knew the pulling power of "Quaint" Quebec for practically everyone, including American tourists. So she had sent him mostly Quebec scenes . . . postcards of ox-drawn carts . . . an etching of a charming grouping of Gaspé church spire, waterfront and boat . . . and a picture of that quaintest of the quaint, an outdoor baking oven attended by a French Canadian woman in sabots. These were used as the inspiration for the "habitant" wallpaper motif in photograph on left.

One of the prints Mrs. Ruddick sent along was that of the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec. This print was dressed up with fleurs-de-lis as in accompanying photograph at immediate left.

"HABITANT" *scenes in this new wallpaper.*



HERE *is Chateau Frontenac designed paper.*

Do You Really Need Sunglasses?

by Helen Claire Howes

DO YOU wear your sunglasses because it's sunny . . . or because you're neurotic?

HOW SAFE is it to buy a cheap pair of sunglasses?

COLOR BLIND? There are several reasons why you should be extra careful when choosing color of glasses you'll wear when driving.

HOW EFFICIENT are polaroid glasses?

ARE YOU a mountain climber? . . . sensitive to dazzle? . . . a flyer? . . . a beach lounger? There's an ideal color for your sunglasses.

DO SUNGLASSES make you a more efficient driver at night?

—CPR

GLARING LIGHT *reflected from sand and water makes sunglasses necessary.*

NOWADAYS a pair of sunglasses is considered standard equipment for a few hours in the open. Is this fashionable fad A Good Thing? Physicians say not.

Those who think the sunglass habit came in just a few years back—along with the bare midriff—will be surprised to learn that "Confucious say" they were worn in his time, and he was born in 551 B.C. According to Marco Polo, magnifying lenses and spectacles were used in China in the 1220's. The ability to make colored lenses was developed after correcting lenses were perfected and became more popular.

In 1820, it became possible to exclude from the light spectrum certain rays that were considered injurious to the eyes. These noxious rays were later found to be (1) ultraviolet, which we can't see because they are shorter in wave length than visible light; (2) infra red rays, which are longer than visible light rays. The ultraviolet produce vitamin D when they act upon the oils in the skin. Infra red rays produce heat.

These rays can damage the eyes, but neither type is present in sufficient concentration in ordinary sunlight to do any damage (unless the sun is stared at directly). And it has been in ordinary sunlight that our eyes have developed throughout the ages to do their best seeing job.

How Necessary?

Only reason for wearing glasses of any kind is to improve the sight. Sunglasses cut down the amount of light normally required for maximum sight, and physicians say they should not be worn under ordinary conditions by persons with healthy eyes.

And here is something for us all to mull over, physicians also say that the wearing of dark glasses, when they are not necessary, is evidence of an inadequate personality. The emotionally insecure person feels more confident when hidden behind dark glasses, able to survey everybody without their seeing him.

Sir W. Stewart Duke-Elder, in his recently published "Text Book of Ophthalmology," goes much further: ". . . the frequency with which [sunglasses] are employed in temperate climates depends partly upon fashion and erroneous ideas of the action of light upon the eyes, and partly upon the demands of neurasthenics and psychoneurotics actuated by fear either of their vision or of the outside world."

What are the extraordinary conditions that require the use of sunglasses?

If the eyes are sick or pathologically sensitive so that ordinary sunlight will damage them further, the physician will prescribe sunglasses. If the light seems excessive (as it would to a person unaccustomed to tropic sunshine), sunglasses will give relief.

If long periods of time are to be spent on water, snow, ice, sand, paved highways, from which glaring light is reflected directly into the eyes, sunglasses will be necessary for most people. Indeed, snow blindness can be caused by exposure to the ultraviolet reflections from snow over a prolonged period. But once such periods of strain are over, sunglasses can be discarded by persons with normal vision.

Of course, the greater part of our lives is spent in homes, offices, or factories that have a low level of natural or artificial light. Our eyes are "habit-forming organs," and grow accustomed to dim light. We squint against the brightness of normal sunlight. Wearing sunglasses accustoms our eyes to an even lower level of illumination—out-of-doors as well as in.

Sunglasses are not the answer, but more illumination at home and at work in order to accustom our eyes to normal sunlight, at which level we can see best.

Dim View

If we wear colored lenses indoors, the dim interior of our homes seems even dimmer, and the normal light of day is intolerably bright in contrast. Best colorless lenses cut out from 10 to 20 per cent of light. Dark lenses cut out much more, and make for a very dim view indeed if worn inside.

But if we actually require protection from brilliant light at certain times, what is there to choose from? What do the various shades do for us?

For the person required to wear corrective lenses all the time, there are clip-on sunglasses, and colored lenses ground to his own prescription. The former have several disadvantages, particularly for wearing over long periods, but are handy for short periods. The prescription ground lenses are more expensive, but much more satisfactory, unless the type of correction needed varies greatly in thickness of lens.

Such a lens, if colored, would show variation in shade, and might, for instance, be quite dark in the center and light around the edge.

Those lucky persons who do not need corrective lenses have many colors and styles of sunglasses to choose from. But they should pay enough for them to get a good grade of glass, without flaws. It is not safe to pick up a cheap pair without benefit of advice from someone who specializes in eyes and glasses.

Tinted lenses give partial protection against sunburn, just as window glass does, by holding back the ultraviolet rays. But no glass protects against much infra red . . . either colorless or colored . . . no matter how dark the glass may be.

It is very dangerous, by the way, to look at the sun through sunglasses. Severe burns of the retina (the innermost structure of the eye) can occur after a few seconds of exposure. Such a burn can leave a permanent scar and a blind spot in the center of the line of vision.

Color Changes

Colored glasses do two things for the wearer—they shut out a greater percentage of light than white glass, and change the colors looked at. Certain colors are brightened, and others darkened by every colored lens. Lighter shades do not do this appreciably, but they don't give much protection against glare either. Neutral shades and smoked glass have a more uniform absorption of colors in the spectrum, and consequently they cause the least distortion of color.

Lenses worn in driving should not greatly change colors — of traffic lights, for instance. (This is particularly important for color-blind persons—one in 25.) Vivid green glass almost completely obscures a red traf-

fic light . . . even for persons with normal vision. An amber glass may greatly reduce visibility of a blue-green light.

Reason the go-signal is blue-green in most localities, and not a true green, is because the common form of defective color vision is the red-green type of color-blindess. Persons so afflicted can see yellow and blue very well. Persons with red-green blindness cannot normally see the red in the stop-signal, nor the green in the go-signal. They can, however, recognize the yellow light, and the bluishness of the green light. They must therefore choose glasses that will not blot out these colors.

Some persons try to cut down glare of on-coming headlights by wearing sunglasses for night driving. This is a very dangerous practice. True, contrast between the bright light and the darkness is so great that the right-of-way is temporarily blotted out, as it is when we go from a bright room into the dark; we literally can't see a thing. (This blinding effect can be lessened by not looking directly at the oncoming headlights.) But if we try to cut down this glare by dark glasses, the whole road ahead—signs, ditches, pedestrians, and so on—are greatly obscured all the time.

Sunglasses with polarizing properties are said to be particularly dangerous for night driving. An eye specialist advises that, as sunglasses, they are of value only when dealing with polarized light; reflected glare from water or wet pavement is partially polarized. Polaroid glasses are efficient when properly used.

One Good Pair

Dr. Adolph Posner of New York recommends brownish gray lenses for mountain-climbing; flesh-colored and smoke (gray) lenses for persons who are exceptionally sensitive to dazzle of reflected light. Green, and bluish-green lenses, he states, are preferable for flying goggles and for beach wear. (This doctor also warns that very dark glasses should be avoided because of the danger of burning the retina by looking through them directly at the sun.)

However, few persons requiring sunglasses can afford more than one good pair. Most physicians contend that they should be of neutral shade, smoke or gray, and not colored. All agree that sunglasses should not be worn unless they are essential, and should be prescribed for the individual by his doctor.

The important thing is that we should only wear what is good for our eyes—what will improve our ability to see. If our eyes are normally healthy, we should try to accustom them to normal daylight instead of hiding them (and our personality) away under dark glasses. Our eyes are our most attractive feature—certainly the most expressive—and ordinary sunlight won't spoil them. If they really require protection for certain periods, they deserve the best sunglasses our doctor knows about.

Innovations:

CHIPS IN THE COLOR

PLANNING to paint the walls of your home? Thinking in terms of the old messy paint mixing job? Then don't. We know just the thing. It's color chips. Two firms at least have them. Either firm will give you — through your dealer—a handful of the most popular-color chips. These you take home and test against your drapes, rugs, furniture. The color chips offer such a variety of colors you shouldn't have difficulty matching or harmonizing. The rest is simple. You buy your basic white paint and a tube of the color you selected, mix and get the exact shade. No more mixing two cans of paint—only to find you've made the mixture too dark; then pouring in more white, *ad infinitum*.

■ The Province of Quebec is marketing driftwood lamps. Real driftwood in odd and interesting shapes is used as base. Sometimes painted, sometimes the natural weather beaten color, these lamps are definitely rustic in mood.

■ Speaking of lamps, there are some very modern, very neutral wood-block ones on the market, intended to be a sort of background for a grouping of figures in front. These figures can change with the seasons, can supply new motif. You might have a habitant figure and an ashtray; or two gay china figurines; or a "snow" glass ball.

—John Milne

COLOR CHIPS: *Match or blend.*

DRIFTWOOD: *A smart lamp base.*

■ If you are a golfer with a yen to do it the easy way . . . physically speaking, and not according to low or high score . . . there's a "knee action" golf bag on the market. It's called "Tri-Par" and it is designed primarily to eliminate that "back nine" fatigue. Of course if you run to a caddy, you won't be interested. But the caddy may. When you stop at a tee, you merely remove the bag from your shoulder and presto! down come legs to form a tripod support for the bag. Take it up and the legs retract.

■ This being the season for salads, and pepper being a nice salady seasoning, you might like to have your own pepper mills. There are lovely wood ones with chrome tops . . . or if you prefer, china or glass . . . and they stand about 3 inches high.

■ Business machines, home mixers, and movie cameras now have gears moulded of nylon plastic. In one test a food mixer gear of nylon ran without lubrication in sand for 1,200 hours without failure. Metal gears failed in 24 hours.

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Starry Dean Abroad

NOW in England is **Dr. Alice Vibert Douglas,** for the coming convention of the International Federation of University Women. Montreal-born Dr. Douglas is President of the Federation; has been Dean of Women at Queen's University since 1939; is Acting Professor of Astronomy. She was awarded the MBE in 1918 for her war work in England; is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (London); belongs to the Canadian and American Astronomical societies.

—CP
A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

■ In Vancouver, BC, at the Canadian Conference on Social Work, **Mrs. Adelaide Sinclair** of Ottawa was elected President. Mrs. Sinclair is Assistant to the Federal Deputy Minister of Health; is Program Chairman of the UN Children's Fund; was a SATURDAY NIGHT "Woman of the Week" in May 23 issue.

■ Charlottetown snaffled off one of the Lord Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarships with the aid of pretty **Ruth Milton;** and Canard, NS, took another in the person of **Ruth Schafheitlin.** Both are graduates of Mount Allison University, Sackville, NB. The scholarships provide them with a year post graduate work at the University of their choice in Britain.

■ Another Mount Allison student in the news is **Catherine Thornhill** of St. John's Newfoundland. Pianist Catherine received her Licentiate this spring in music; went on a tour of NS.

■ And at Teachers' College, Fredericton there were a number of prize winning girls. **Geneva Daigle** of Edmundston won *l'Association Acadienne d'Education* as highest French-speaking student and the Birks Medal for Athletics; **Daphne Dickson** of Quarryville won the Governor General's silver medal in professional work and was co-winner of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bennett scholarship; **Ursula Steeves** of Moncton won the Hulda M. Lyons Memorial scholarship and the City of Fredericton medal for written examinations.

■ Still another Maritime piece of news! **Mrs. Corinne Blanchard,** Principal of Caraquet Superior School for 15 years, will represent the NB Teachers' Association at the Ottawa meeting of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, July 17 to 22.

■ For 60 years the Ontario Historical Society has thought that a man makes a better President than a woman. At least it has never elected a woman President until this year. She is **Jean Waldie** of Brantford, Ont. Jean is on the editorial staff of the Brantford *Expositor.*

■ And another "first"—this time an honor to a Canadian woman—was noted when a Toronto United Church WA entertained **Mrs. Hugh Taylor** at lunch recently. Mrs. Taylor is the first Canadian woman to hold the office of Chairman, Foreign Mission Conference of North America.

■ Three women delegates to the Seventh Commonwealth Press Conference held in Ottawa were **Hon. Mabel Strickland** from Malta, **Thelma Craig** of Athens, Ont., representing the Canadian Women's Press Club, and **Dorothy Taylor,** publisher of *The British Columbian,* New Westminster, BC. Dorothy was official hostess; met the wives of the delegates from abroad at Quebec.

■ Winners of VON scholarships include twin sisters from Louiseville, Que. They are **Jeannette** and **Noella Mellemare,** graduates of St. Joseph's Hospital, Three Rivers.

■ The engagement is announced in Ottawa of **Dulcie Ann Steinhardt** to Flight Lieutenant Allan A. Sherlock, DFC, of Toronto. Dulcie Ann is the daughter of Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt and the late U. S. Ambassador to Canada. The groom-to-be is RCAF Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, Viscount Alexander. The wedding will take place in the Fall in Ottawa.

—© Karsh
D. A. STEINHARDT

■ Ontario has just sworn in the first woman Deputy Registrar in its Supreme Court. She is Torontonian **Helen Palen.** Deputy Registrar Palen was the tenth woman to graduate, in 1918, from Osgoode Hall law school; was in practice for herself, in the Ontario Civil Service and Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court.

■ BC Women's Institute acclaimed **Mrs. J. H. East** of Keremeos as President at their tenth biennial convention.

Brain-Teaser:

Who's Who?

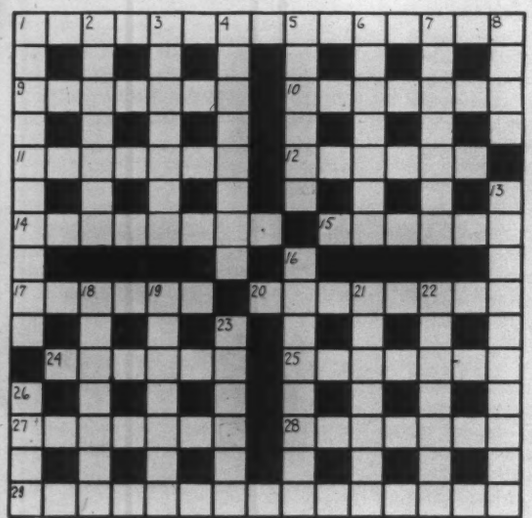
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Standard express man, Max Aitken. (4, 11)
9. It takes Ila to veto this. (7)
10. Light carrier. (7)
11. The lion and his partner meet another animal. (7)
12. Certainly not soft water. (6)
14. Natty Ali compiles the birth-rate. (8)
15. Though she loses her head, the African finds a way out. (6)
17. Mackenzie King decided to in 1948. (6)
20. Roll a bug 'round. (8)
24. Yes, Sam is returning for Vincent. (6)
25. He was definitely anti-crusade. (7)
27. He pays back. (7)
28. Having dined at last will help to give you a lift. (7)
29. Head of the house. (5, 1, 2, 7)

DOWN

1. Keats said a thing of beauty's increases. (10)
2. Weed. (4, 3)
3. A braw lad, but so boring! (7)
4. This relation will not keep you long. (8)
5. Although it has air, it's only a puff. (6)
6. This doctor's discovery has to be shot, and in both ends. (7)
7. Love and ire make a topping pair. (7)
8. See 26.
13. Taken on its face value, it's binding. (10)
16. It follows that this must have a satisfactory ending. (4, 4)
18. In Ottawa it made Laurier a house man. (7)
19. Noel Coward staged one of these for living. (7)
21. Canadian anthropologist, seen in the bar Beau Brummel frequented. (7)
22. Tat lace (anagram). (7)
23. Just fancy Prussia holding this place! (6)
26 and 8. He was a good Canadian painter but he made a punk ale. (4, 4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lightning
6. See 26.
10. Plum
11. Train
12. Lake
13. Grotto
14. Coincide
15. Vatican
16. Galleys
18. Juggler
20. Chaplet
23. Scramble
25. Usable
26 and 6. Hume Wrong
27. Extra
28. Dish
29. Shade
30. Head-dress

DOWN

2. Illyria
3. Hamstring
4. National emblem
5. Nuance
7. Relic
8. Nakedly
9. One in a thousand
17. Laplander
19. Uncouth
21. Enlists
22. Kettle
24. Amend

(113)

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NATIONAL ROUND UP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

tion office would soon be established, distinct from the existing Liberal office in Montreal.

New Brunswick:

STILL THE HOME-TOWN

WHEN a beautiful chapel of ashlar masonry was formally dedicated in the Shaarei-Zedek section of Fernhill Cemetery near Saint John last week, the event was a special Hebrew ceremony. It attracted more than local attention because of the business careers of the two former Saint John men who had donated the chapel in memory of their mothers.

One of the donors was Louis B. Mayer, famed motion picture tycoon, who usually is the United States' highest paid executive. A son of immigrant parents, he spent his boyhood in Saint John, got into the film industry in its flickering infancy in New England, became a Hollywood pioneer; and his fortunes grew as the movies grew. He comes back periodically to revisit Saint John, has received the freedom of the city as well as an honorary doctorate from the University of New Brunswick. He was represented at the cemetery rites by his nephew, Jack Cummings, Hollywood producer.

The other donor was Nathan C. Cummings, who was present personally to unveil the plaque to his mother in the chapel. He began life as a clerk in his father's store in Saint John, a few blocks from Louis Mayer's old home. Later in Montreal Cummings became a shoe wholesaler and a shoe manufacturer. He entered the U.S. wholesale food trade at Baltimore in 1939; after a swift series of mergers of large companies, N. C. Cummings became president of Consolidated Grocers' Corporation—the biggest organization of its kind in the world, with more than 1,000 salesmen and serving more than 100,000 retail outlets.

One of Louis Mayer's MGM stars, incidentally, is a Saint John personality who retains fond memories of his youth in the old seacoast city and occasionally comes home for a visit—Walter Pidgeon, who once sang in amateur stage shows and was a soloist in church choirs.

Newfoundland:

BIRTHDAY PARTY

NEWFOUNDLAND, Canada's youngest province but Britain's oldest colony, celebrated its 453rd birthday in a big way. Barbara Ann Scott braved biting winds to lay the cornerstone of St. John's new hockey stadium and promised to come back to skate there when it's completed. She was presented with a new fur coat by Andrew Carnell, former mayor of the city for 25 years. Premier Joseph Smallwood, in high spirits, took the opportunity to kiss "B.A." as "a present from all the people of Newfoundland." High-ranking officials from all provinces were present and the U.S., which has three bases in Newfoundland, sent jet planes to add noise to the celebration. Owing to rain, presentation of the King's Colors took place in the drill hall of Buckmaster Field.

■ Mayor Harry G. R. Mews of St. John's announced the other day that Capital Coach Lines Limited had obtained an exclusive franchise for 20 years, beginning August 15. On the day the service starts the company will put into operation 25 modern buses capable of seating 27 passengers. The company will pay to the Council by way of consideration for the franchise a sum equal to two per cent of the gross tolls, fares and receipts. Fares will be ten cents for adults and five for children under 12 years of age.

—CP

NEWFOUNDLAND *is the first province to take advantage of recent amendments to the National Housing Act providing for Dominion Provincial cooperation in constructing low-rental housing projects. Shown signing an agreement calling for the building of 140 homes at St. John's is Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland. On his left is Resources Minister Winters, and at his right, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, Vice-President of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.*

—CP

FLOOD *phenomenon: Floodfighter Walter Guenther tries to plug a "boil" beside a Fraser River dike. Boils occur when water seeps beneath the dike and up to the surface. The cure is to ring them with sandbags and hope they choke themselves off. Workers in the background are filling bags to ring boil.*

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

James Muir of Montreal, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been elected President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Brig. J. P. E. Bernatchez, 39, of Quebec City is now Deputy Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army. He commanded the Royal 22nd Regiment in Italy during World War II.

Dr. S. A. Beatty, Director of the Atlantic Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, has been elected President of Chemical Institute of Canada.

Dr. William H. Watson, one of the world's authorities on radar, is now head of the University of Toronto's Physics Department. For the past year he has been Assistant Director of Chalk River's atomic energy project.

Brig. R. W. Moncel, DSO, of Montreal, leaves for England next month to become senior Canadian Army liaison officer.

Dr. Norman Gosse, of Halifax, is the new President of the Canadian Medical Association.

The **Rev. Earl K. Treusch,** 35, pastor of the First Lutheran Church at Humberstone, Ont., is the new President of the Lutheran College and Seminary at Saskatoon.

RETIREMENT

Dr. Robert C. Wallace, 69, first scientist-principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., will retire in '51.

DEATHS

John Ritchie MacNicol, 71, Canada's most widely travelled MP (for 19 years Conservative member for Toronto-Davenport), staunch conservationist and anti-Communist; of a heart attack at Malton Airport, Ont.

Richard R. Burns, 76, former member of the BC Legislature for Rossland-Trail; of a stroke in Victoria, BC.

Business is easier over a fine cigar. At the office, the thoughtful executive keeps a box of House of Lords Cigars handy on the desk. In the home, these fine cigars are always the sign of a good host.

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Concerning Food;

SERVE THREE WAYS

TO OTHERS it's only a shapeless mass of pickled beef tongue soaking in water, but to you, ah . . . it's a future filled with fine food. For you have planned to use this item three ways: (a) Sliced hot with Piquante Sauce for two. (b) Sliced cold in a luncheon club sandwich (along with egg salad filling), also for two. (c) In Devilled Tongue Loaf to serve six for a porch supper.

Boiled Tongue

Soak pickled tongue (about 3½ lbs.) at least 2 hours in cold water. Drain and place in a deep kettle, cover completely with warm water. Add 1 bay leaf, 4 whole cloves, 1 tsp. celery salt and 1 sliced peeled onion. Cover and let simmer about 50 minutes per lb. or until a fork pierces it easily. Let cool slightly in liquid. Remove and cut off root end with bones and gristle. Slit skin on underside and pull it (the skin) off.

To carve: Have the tip of tongue to right of the carver and slice straight down keeping the slices parallel.

To pressure cook: Use 4 cups warm water, the same seasonings and add 2 tbsp. sugar and ¼ cup vinegar. Cook at 5 (five) lbs. pressure (unless you have a new low pressure pan) allowing 25 minutes per lb. Reduce pressure immediately.

To cook fresh tongue: Do not soak, but otherwise follow the above outline, adding 1 tsp. or more salt to the cooking water.

Sauce Piquante

Taste the liquor the meat was cooked in and if very salty discard it. If flavor is pleasant use in this sauce, otherwise use chicken or veal stock or water.

Melt and brown slightly 2 tbsp. butter. Add 2 tbsp. flour and combine thoroughly. Stir in 1 cup tongue liquor or hot water and cook, stirring until thickened and smooth. Add 3-4 tbsp. sweet pickle relish, 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper to taste. Enough for 4..

Devilled Tongue Loaf

This is a delightful summer dish, spicy enough to flatter fresh salad vegetables, especially tomatoes and cucumbers.

Soak 2 tbsp. (2 envelopes) plain gelatine in ½ cup cold water. Add 1¾ cups hot consommé (or water) and dissolve thoroughly. Let cool and add:

¼ cup mayonnaise
2 tbsp. horseradish
1 tbsp. prepared mustard
1 tsp. salt (if water is used)

Beat these ingredients into gelatine mixture with egg beater. Chill until slightly thickened. In the meantime hard-cook 2 eggs, cool, peel and chop. Chop cooked tongue to measure 2 cups. Use chopping bowl or dice with knife but don't put through food chopper. Fold eggs and tongue into gelatine mixture and add ¼ cup sweet pickle relish or chopped sweet pickles. Pour into oiled 9 x 5 x 3 loaf pan and chill firm. To serve, unmold and slice. Enough for 8. This is a creamy colored mold so the garnish should be bright—radish roses and plenty of cress.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Sound of Wedding Bells

by Mary Lowrey Ross

MR. AND MRS. Moss had been married by a Justice of the Peace. It had seemed rather daring and novel at the time, but in later years Mrs. Moss was to regret it bitterly.

"You miss so much," she said, "the dignity and solemnity and feeling of dedication." They had just returned from the wedding of a niece and her sense of loss was particularly acute. "All my life I've wanted fish-forks," she said.

"Lot of stuff nobody could use," Mr. Moss said.

"Did you happen to notice the cheques?" Mrs. Moss inquired. "They came to $4250. I added them up."

"Over four thousand bucks!" Mr. Moss said, interested at last.

It seemed the right moment to introduce an idea Mrs. Moss had been brooding over for some time. "Look, why couldn't we have a proper wedding, you and I?" she asked.

"What do you mean a proper wedding?" he asked.

"In a church," Mrs. Moss said, "with invitations and a reception and everything. We could just have our intimate friends and I would explain beforehand about how we feel about the things we missed—"

"Like fish-forks?" Mr. Moss asked cynically.

"Not just fish-forks, everything," Mrs. Moss said, "When I see what brides get these days and think what I got out of it—three tiny little cheques and a half-dozen place-mats and a clock that wouldn't even keep time. . ." She paused, and then went on, "I could simply explain that we feel our marriage had been legalized but not consecrated so to speak, and we wanted a proper marriage."

"Are you crazy?"

A FEW days later Mrs. Moss talked the matter over with her friend Irma Frobisher.

"Of course you should have a proper wedding if you feel that way," Irma said, "Lots of married people go through the marriage ceremony every year. There's nothing so unusual about it."

"George won't hear of it."

"You leave George to me," Irma said, "I'll bring him round to it."

Irma discussed it with George at the first opportunity. "Mildred is a wonderful girl," she said, "but she doesn't quite realize that marriage itself is a lot more important than forms and ceremonies." She laughed the jolly laugh of the happily adjusted spinster. "You take me, I'd be glad to settle for a clerk in the city hall and a couple of cleaning ladies for witnesses, but Mildred's different. Mildred takes these things very seriously, and I think you'd be wiser to give in."

"YOU mean a church ceremony and invitations and everything?" Mr. Moss asked dismally.

"Invitations bring gifts," Irma pointed out brightly, "and I know a lot of people who would be glad of a chance to show how much they like and admire you. In a tangible way."

In the end he surrendered, though without grace. "Oh the hell, get it over with," was the way he put it. Irma herself was all comfort and reassurance. "We'll cut it to the bone," she promised.

Mrs. Moss was ecstatic and quite as fluttered and helpless as any youthful bride; so it fell to Irma to arrange everything. It was Irma who drew up the wedding list and arranged for the organist and church decorations. It was Irma, too, who helped dress the bride—in dove-gray taffeta and a flower-halo hat—and who appeared at the bridegroom's door with a nip of brandy just in time to support him through the ceremony.

THE wedding was a great success. It was followed by a reception and there were many toasts, marked by a rather heartier reference than is customary, the occasion being an unusual one. When the last guest had gone the bride and groom returned to the gifts.

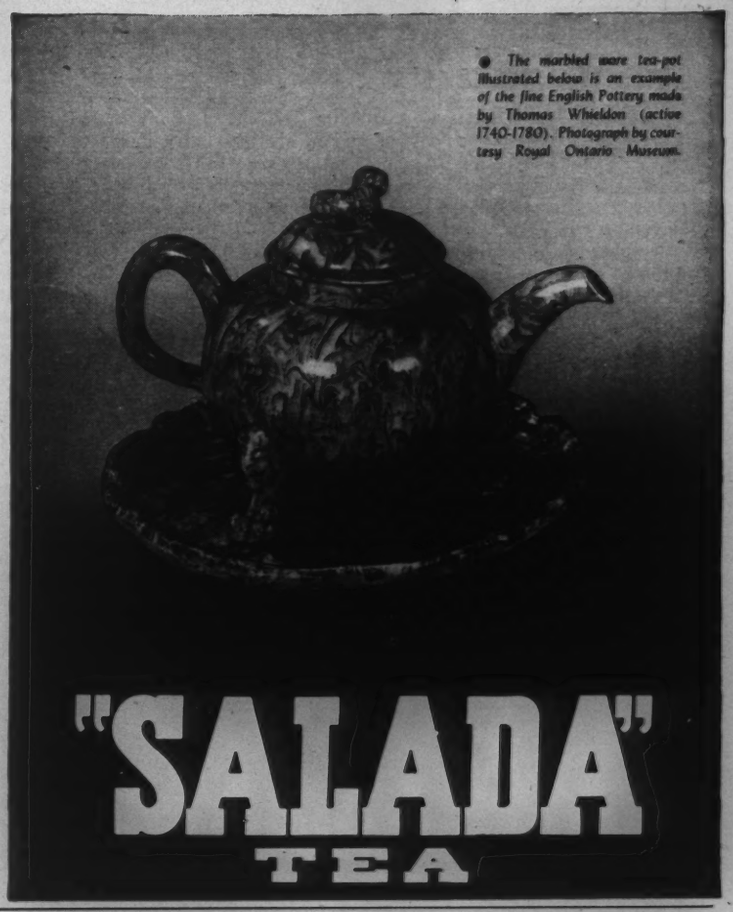
They made a very modest showing. There were a number of pottery candlesticks, several pottery lamps, a small Sheffield tray, a great many hand-worked towels. Irma had supplied a dozen fish-forks. There were no cheques.

Mrs. Moss picked up a toaster. "Not even automatic," she said. She laid it down. "Oh well, better luck next time."

"What do you mean, next time?" Mr. Moss asked nervously.

"Not next year of course," Mrs. Moss said, "that's our Silver Wedding. But maybe the year after. Lots of people go through the ceremony every year."

The next year Mrs. Moss sued Mr. Moss for divorce on the usual grounds, naming Miss Irma Frobisher. Shortly after, Miss Frobisher and Mr. Moss were married. The wedding was private and there were no invitations.



● The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

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BOOKS

PIONEER CLASSIC

A GENTLEWOMAN IN UPPER CANADA, The Journals of Anne Langton edited by H. H. Langton—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

THE TWO events were about a century apart. First there was Anne Langton, a pioneer with a keen observation and a graphic pen, whose sketches of life between 1837 and 1846 make the rough era of settlement in Upper Canada come vividly and entertainingly alive. Secondly, there was H. H. Langton, former librarian of the University of Toronto, who has edited her writings in a sympathetic and discerning way and skilfully inserted other letters (written by her father and brother) to round out political and economic developments.

Anne Langton wrote her journal to entertain her brother who remained in England. A second brother had homesteaded on Sturgeon Lake, near Fenelon Falls. The writings commence when she sailed, accompanied by her father, mother and an aunt, and in her journeying we see something of the primitive means of travel a century ago. The party travelled by packet, the early railway (which burned a frock by a shower of sparks), canal boat, sloop, stage, wagon, sailboat and canoe, and we are left wondering which was the least inviting.

Some idea of the isolation which was imposed by distance is given when we read that Port Hope was 12 hours away from Peterborough and Peterborough three days and three nights away from Kingston. As for Toronto and Fenelon Falls! The Mackenzie Rebellion of '37 was over and done with before word of it was heard a mere 80-odd miles away.

There is not a dull line in Anne Langton's writings. They stir the reader with the same vigor and interest as they did 100 years ago. Figures long forgotten come to life. We see them building homesteads, at a regatta or barn raising, hunting predatory animals and political opponents with no holds barred, or fighting forest fires. We are introduced to John Menzies who carelessly emptied his pipe one day and started a fire which threatened the countryside; Anne Langton suppressed her opinion of his stupidity.

—Portrait by Sir E. Wylie Grier
HUGH HORNBY LANGTON

Again, there was the time she didn't see a single woman for almost a year, with the exception of a Mrs. Hamilton whom she eyed on the lake through a telescope. But there were compensations. Church services held in the Langton kitchen brought numbers of people, including a bride and groom. And pork was "something less than a penny a pound and beef about a penny farthing."

There is as well a philosophical theme running through "A Gentlewoman in Upper Canada." While quaint for this day and age it cannot be overlooked for it is of the spirit which founded the nation. Drawings from the sketchbook of the author make charming additions to the text so ably edited by Mr. Langton. The journals of Anne Langton will take their place with such pioneer classics as those of Anne Jameson, Susanna Moodie and Catharine Parr Traill.

—*F.E.D.McD.*

OIL SLICK

THE OTHER FATHER — Laura Z. Hobson — *Musson*—$3.

SOME TIME ago, Mrs. Hobson proved to us, in a novel called "Gentleman's Agreement," that one should never be mean to a Jew on the offchance he may be a Gentile. This time her fluent pen has probed, without much interest in characterization or verisimilitude, into the depths of marital infidelity and has dredged an acute case spiced with the Electra complex.

On the theory that what is worth doing is worth doing twice, Mrs. Hobson has given us a very pretty kettle of fish: Andrew Dynes is spending his leisure moments with Ruth instead of Mary, his wife; at the same time his daughter, Peg, is living in intermittent guilty splendor with Ted, who ought to be home with *his* wife (who was unfaithful before all this comes to light). When Aunt Edith tells Andrew about Peg you are to be sure that she did it because her late husband, Pete, regarded her for the most of his life with paranoiac fury.

Not since "Cass Timberlane" has this subject been treated with such footling dishonesty, with such a mixture of oil-slick and soap-flakes. The reviewer left before the ending, but readers who would like to know how it came out are advised to wait for (a) the pocket book or (b) the movie. One of those characters up there is the spitting image of Gregory Peck.

—*M.B.*

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Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

SPORTS

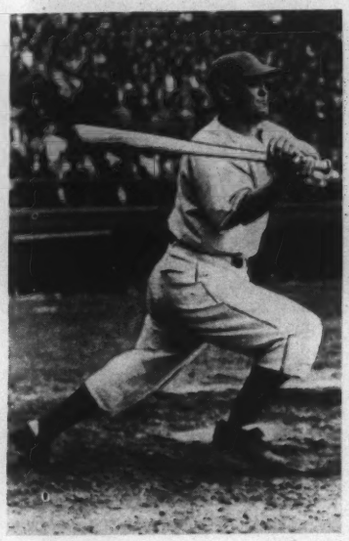
Their Figuring's All Wrong

The Baseball Statisticians Start Wrong Always Come to Wrong Conclusions

ALMOST every baseball writer, when he has nothing better to do, has taken a look at the way baseball's records are kept and found the system, at best, wanting. The Fourth of July, a date of traditional importance in forecasting the winners of the big league pennants, seems as good a time as any to examine the statistics and point out what is wrong with them.

The basic baseball tenet is the percentage. Divide the number of chances a team or player had to do something into the number of times they succeeded in doing it, and express the result on the basis of one thousand.

In only one instance does this method provide a reasonably equitable answer: the standings of a team within the league. A club which has won 22 out of 33 games is undoubtedly moving along at a .667 clip.



—G and M

DOES *his percentage mean anything?*

But look at the individual batting averages. Shortstop O'Reilly and Outfielder Wojciechowicz have each made 100 trips to the plate. O'Reilly singled 40 times, batted in five runs, and hit into ten double plays. Wojciechowicz got only 25 hits, but of these 10 were home runs and five doubles, he batted in 25 runs and walked 10 times, and hit into no double plays.

The averages? Wojciechowicz .278, O'Reilly .400. Yet there is no doubt as to which man was the more valuable to his team.

Or take the pitching records. These are compiled in two ways: the percentage of games won in the total of games won and lost, and the earned-run average based on innings pitched. Neither of these is fair. With some clubs a pitcher can regularly give up five or six runs per game and still come out on top, while with other outfits to give up a single run can be suicide.

The earned-run business is supposed to provide the answer, but it doesn't. No pitcher in his right mind is going to continue bearing down if his batters have given him a commanding lead.

Fielding averages are even screwier. They tell how a fielder did with balls that he wasn't too lazy to go after, but a man who studiously ignores anything that isn't batted right down his throat can build up a most impressive percentage, provided he's reasonably competent with the glove and isn't merely protecting himself from serious injury.

Solution Is Obvious

It is, of course, one thing to point out the vast inequalities of the present system, and another thing entirely to show wherein it could be improved.

The pitching-average problem is probably insoluble. There are too many variables. An actuary might be able to come up with some system of evaluating the various factors, but it is unlikely that anyone in baseball would be able to understand it.

Under the present system, if a pitcher's won-and-lost percentage is suspiciously high, you peak at his earned-run average; if his earned-run average seems overly generous, a high percentage of games won may show that he was working as hard as he had to. It's uncertain, to be sure, but it's the best that we've got.

The fielding-average problem is something else again. Here the solution is so obvious that one wonders why Organized Baseball hasn't thought of it.

All that is necessary to evaluate a fielder's proficiency is to mark the field out in zones (not actually, but in the scorer's imagination) and to consider each fielder responsible for every fair ball hit into his zone.

This would reward infielders for their speed and outfielders for the intuitiveness which permits the good ones to be under long flies when they come down. It would do away with the present understandable inclination to let the tough ones go by.

Batting? Ah, yes: batting. This requires a little thought. The main drawbacks of the straight percentage is that no extra credit is given for extra-base hits or runs driven in (which are what win ball games) and no penalty is meted out for hitting into double-plays (which is what loses ball games). Also, a player getting a base on balls, which from any point of view is as good as a single, is considered never to have been at bat at all.

How about awarding a possible maximum of 10 points per time at bat? The batter gets three points if he singles, two if he walks, one if he's hit by the pitcher. Each extra base wins an extra point, so does each run driven in. Hitting into double-plays? Take off a couple of points.

—Kim McIlroy

PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

of Jacques Cartier's brother, Pierre,) would like to "hamstring them, soak them in oil and burn them."

■ Montreal actor **Paul Dupuis** has arrived in Canada to star in a French company's film *"Son Copain"* ("Hi, Chum"). French and English versions will be filmed simultaneously. Dupuis left the cast of Noel Coward's "Fallen Angels" in London last week in order to take the part. In many quarters he is hailed as a successor to screen lover Charles Boyer.

■ **Gerald De Trafford,** formerly of Malta and now a student at the University of BC, travelled from Vancouver to Ottawa to see his aunt, the **Hon. Mabel Strickland.** The widow of Malta's former Governor, she is

—CP

A LONG *journey with a purpose.*

better known internationally as the dynamic editor of *The Times of Malta* who carried on throughout the island's dark days. She was in Canada for the Seventh Imperial Press Conference. While here Miss Strickland hopes to get Canada to take more Maltese immigrants.

■ **Will R. Bird,** noted NS author of Amherst, is writing a history of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders. He'd like details of any interesting personal experiences, battle or training, of most members of the unit, especially any humorous incidents.

■ School is long since out for the vacation-minded; school is just nicely started for 380 girls and 405 boys in Ontario. They are being taken in hand by the Ontario Department of Education—pleasantly and enviously. Lots more secondary school students wanted to be in their shoes.

—Jim Lynch

GORDON WRIGHT

These boys and girls are being trained as camp counsellors. They get a working-holiday and the chance of gainful summer employment next year and the next, for as long as they want to be camp counsellors or playground workers.

There has been a rapid increase in recent years in the number of summer camps now run privately and by organizations. The Provincial Government saw the need three years ago for trained leaders, and set up courses in athletic leadership and camp counsellor training. The work is conducted through the Physical and Health Branch, administered by Director **Gordon Wright.**

Camps are located at Lake Couchiching, Belwood Lake and Bark Lake: courses are conducted by about a dozen hand-picked instructors. Greatest emphasis: student-participation. Says Director Wright: "We believe that these three summer projects are making a real contribution to each community in the Province."

HAROLD L. KEARNS

American Automobile Insurance Company, Saint Louis, announces the appointment of Mr. H. L. Kearns as Resident Vice-President and Canadian Manager. Mr. Kearns has been associated with the Company's Canadian operations for almost 25 years. He is a past President of the Independent Automobile Insurance Conference and a member of several important Insurance committees. The new Canadian Office, in the new Bank of Nova Scotia building, Toronto, will make available modern facilities for adequate service to agents and efficient processing of the Company's business.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

The British Trade Tide is Turning

British Desire for Canadian Products, Manufactured And Agricultural, Is Strong—Outlook Brightens

by Anthony Griffin

BRITISH industry has geared itself for an all-out assault on the Canadian market. That is the clear impression I have gained by a visit to their factories and by talks with their industrial leaders.

It has been said over and over again since the war that both labor and management in the United Kingdom were listless and dispirited, that the economic policies being followed had insulated the ordinary business man and worker from the frightening realities of their external trade position.

Whatever the truth of these allegations in the past, there appears today to be a new spirit of vigor and aggressiveness in British industry. Every day new candidates for entry into the dollar markets are seeking the guidance of Government agencies, the Federation of British Industries and the Dollar Exports Board, in laying their plans.

What new force has entered into the stream of British commercial life and brought about this long-desired awakening? I think there are three causes.

The first is psychological. The campaign is beginning to succeed. Trade figures for 1950 so far are very encouraging. There is a tendency to get on the bandwagon.

The phenomenal Canadian sales of British motor cars, for example, are beginning to convince the sceptics that the job can be done. This psychological factor, it may be said, works at both ends; Canadian buyers are often inclined to favor "successful" products — irrespective of improvements in conditions of sale.

Another reason is the work of the Dollar Exports Board and the Federation of British Industries. Sir Cecil Weir, Chairman of the Dollar Exports Board, is carrying on his campaign with a kind of missionary fervor.

The Board is tackling the various industries in turn, bringing them into meetings under the Board member responsible for each one and putting up the issue to them squarely. Plenty of fur flies at these meetings.

The third reason is a little more involved. Many U.K. manufacturers who have full order books and lush profits in their historic sterling area markets are beginning to scout the Canadian scene.

One machinery manufacturer put it this way: "Yes, I'm going into the dollar market in spite of the fact that on the surface everything suggests I'm making a mistake. Demand for my product is strong in the sterling area where I've always done business, and indifferent in North America.

"I'll have some redesigning to do and I know little of merchandising methods there. But political tension in Southeast Asia and the possibility that our Government may ultimately have to apply force to get our trade into the dollar market indicate to me that I should get my foot in the door without delay."

It would be wrong to suggest that this type of long range thinking is in the majority. The difficulties in the way of diverting trade are still formidable. The incentive to doing so, "the appeal to crude, vivid, monetary self-interest" as *The Economist* has put it, is not very strong though devaluation has undoubtedly helped. But the pull of the sterling area remains powerful and the problem of "unrequited" exports a thorny one.

—9 Billion

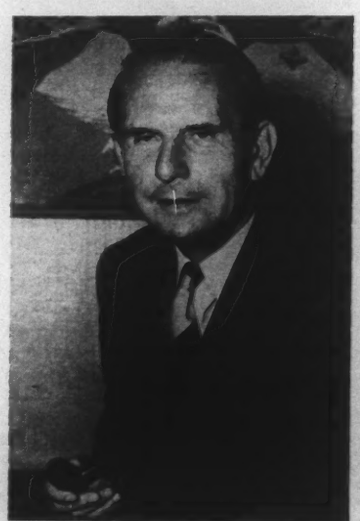
It is difficult for Canadians who think of war financing in terms of Lend Lease and Mutual Aid to realize the influence of the sterling balances on British trade. We sometimes forget that the United Kingdom owes 9 billion dollars to such countries as India and Egypt mainly for British war expenditures right in those same areas. These huge debts are not even funded into long term loans, but remain as current liabilities payable on demand.

The result is that these countries can enjoy a kind of "painless importing" from the United Kingdom; they do not have to pay in gold or goods. All this leads to a fictitious demand for British goods in the creditor countries without normal regard for price.

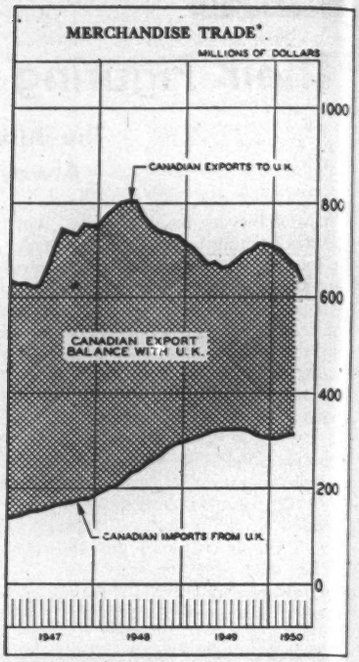
Everybody agrees that "something must be done" about the sterling balances but opinions differ widely on ways and means. There are some who feel that the only way to deal with the question is arbitrarily to shut off all further releases. Others, with an eye peeled for nice easy business in the creditor countries are not so keen on upsetting existing arrangements.

A more moderate view expressed in business circles and the one which takes into account international political realities is that there should be a negotiated reduction in the rate of release and that if (a big if) dollar assistance is possible, it should be without strings. This would leave it up to the recipient country to spend its dollars where it chose and that would have the healthy effect of sharpening competition without forcibly diverting the purchases of the creditor countries to the dollar area.

Whatever the outcome of official talks on the sterling balances, the people I saw in Britain were very interested in it. A general belief exists that the "disincentive" to export to the sterling area which would result from a settlement of the question is the best form of incentive to export for dollars.



J. S. DUNCAN: *Canada-U.K. trade is helped by receptiveness to imports.*



—Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

*Excluding gold.

In the United Kingdom, as well as in Canada, there is a body of people, some of them influential people too, who do not really believe that the efforts being made to divert trade can ultimately be successful.

These people, while they may be obliged to admit the logic of the economic arguments, have adopted a kind of passive resistance to them. They are the first to say "there you go, what did I tell you?" when the inevitable difficulties crop up. The attitude has been far more prevalent in the past than it is now and will tend to disappear as trade figures keep on improving.

In spite of all the difficulties and discouragements, a remarkable flow of new entrants into the Canadian market is developing. It takes a good deal of courage to give up an easy sterling market for a difficult dollar one. Ask yourself if you would feel like doing it. And just consider the kind of smooth talking to shareholders such a move would involve.

It is a big help to U.K. dollar exporters to know that the climate is friendly in Canada. Recently, J. S. Duncan, Chairman of the Dollar Sterling Trade Board, sent a personal letter to 3,500 exhibitors at the British Industries Fair and 600 British exhibitors at the Canadian Industrial Trade Fair. The gist of these letters has been "welcome to Canada" and some useful hints how and how not to go about it have been provided. The British exporter who is rather fearfully coming into our market for the first time appears to be reassurred by this sort of thing as well as by the efforts of Canadian Government departments.

For there may have been a slight tendency in the U.K. to "oversell" the difficulties of the North American market. This may have scared away some prospective converts. At any rate, the tide is now flowing and by the autumn should reach the full.

ANTHONY GRIFFIN *is Secretary of the Canadian Dollar Sterling Trade Board headed by James S. Duncan.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Going Great Guns

ARE YOU a pessimist? Do you worry about relations with Russia, Canada's progress towards socialism, juvenile delinquency, etc.? If you do and it gets you down, why not try looking at the bright side? For there *is* a bright side. Morally we may not be doing too well, but materially we are definitely going great guns.

Paul G. Hoffman, the head of ECA, said the other day: "There seems to be a general inclination to look back on the first half of this century as something to be deplored. It is true that terrible things have happened in these fifty years, but there is another side to the story. . . In these fifty years there has been a greater expansion of opportunity than has ever taken place in a like period anywhere in the world. I don't think all of us today realize how great an enhancement of opportunity has resulted from increased productivity in our economic system. Production in our factories is nearly seven times what it was in 1900, although our population has nearly doubled."

That was spoken of the United States? Yes, but Hoffman's points can be applied to Canada with perhaps even greater force. For example, most Canadians think our population growth has been slow. But our Finance Minister Douglas Abbott, speaking in Chicago recently, said that Canada's population at mid-1949 was 13,549,000, that this figure constituted an increase of 19 per cent since 1940 and about 155 per cent since 1900, and that the corresponding percentages for Chicago's growth in the same period would be 10 per cent and 119 per cent. Canada's volume of production, Abbott said, is the highest in its history, and external trade and total investment — the two most dynamic factors in the economy—are at record levels.

Higher Standards

Though we are now ploughing back into the economy over a fifth of the national production (this is considerably higher than the current rate of U.S. investment), Canadians at the same time are enjoying a better standard of living than they ever have before, Abbott said. The labor force continues to grow; it now numbers over 5 million men and women as compared with fewer than 1.8 million at the beginning of the century.

The best single measure of a country's economic strength is the total volume of goods and services produced. In 1939 Canada's gross national production was $5½ billion. In only ten years we have about tripled our output in money terms and almost doubled it in physical terms.

The growth in manufacturing has occurred not only in the well-established pre-war industries such as agricultural implements, motor vehicles and textiles, but also in industries which before the war were of relatively minor importance. To quote but one case, the aluminum industry is now producing 360,000 tons of ingots as compared with 83,000 tons in 1939. We have in Canada today highly developed and efficient production of such complex industrial goods as machine tools, aircraft and electrical equipment. We are now selling in competition with the most highly industrialized countries many products that we did not produce at all before the war.

Canada's external trade has about quadrupled in value and doubled in volume as compared with the pre-war years. Although we have much less than one per cent of the world's population, we are the third largest trading nation, ranking immediately after the United States and Great Britain. On a per capita basis, our external trade is roughly double that of Britain and four times that of the United States.

Record Investment

The total of private and public investment is now about four times as great in money terms and more than twice as great in real terms as before the war.

Increased output and rising productivity have permitted substantial advances in our material welfare. Moreover, all sections of the population have benefited. Total labor income, for instance, is now about three times as high as before the war and so is the income of our farmers. After making allowances for price increases and population growth, it is safe to say that the average Canadian today consumes goods and services on a scale about half as high again as he did before the war.

These statements were all made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, in a speech to the Bond Club of Chicago recently. It seems to be evident that we Canadians have plenty of solid ground for satisfaction and indeed optimism, even though the general state of the world leaves so much to be desired.

—J. Steele

by P. M. Richards

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The Fisherman's Friend

Thanks to a Windsor Pharmacist You Can Buy Worms in a Tube

by M. W. Bowman

IF THEY ever get around to choosing a "Miss Fisherman's Friend" it will probably be a Mr. by the name of Alexander Cheyne MacDonald, president of Marz Laboratories Ltd., Windsor, Ont., who conceived and developed a new fish bait called "Fast-Bite."

Fast-Bite is a synthetic worm, laboratory-produced, which is squeezed out of a tube as needed. Testimonial letters from hundreds of Izaak Waltons proclaim it even wormier than the genuine article dug out of the ground. The only thing it lacks is a wriggle. But most worms lose this after a period in water, so Fast-Bite is still on a par.

This synthetic bait is a strange product to have emanated from MacDonald's fertile brain, for his interest in sports is only a trifle above his participation in them, which is nil. He supposes he would be interested in fishing, however, were it not for past experiences which have soured him. People all around would be catching fish, but all he did was to hold a pole. This left him bitter.

He was fishing in Northern Ontario with a companion some years ago. Not only did his friend catch all the fish but was greatly incensed when he ran out of bait. A lot of hard digging produced no worms, and the other fisherman said it would be awfully nice if a pharmaceutical chemist devised a bait that would always be on hand when needed.

This was all MacDonald needed. After a prolonged period of experimentation Fast-Bite emerged. Thus MacDonald is wreaking revenge on reluctant fish. A Chicago syndicate

—Mel Bowman

AN *idea was what MacDonald needed.*

merchandising the worm in the United States thinks MacDonald has another "Toni" in his pocket. MacDonald makes no comment upon this, but it is easy to see he is somewhat interested. (Toni made a couple of million dollars for its inventor the first year or so.)

MacDonald is truly one man who has his nose to the grindstone. He started by working his way through college and so got into a habit he prefers not to break. He obtained BSc and PhD degrees and, since graduation, has managed to busy himself promoting various ventures.

Marz Laboratories is his latest venture, which after one and a half years of operation looks promising. MacDonald also spends 20 hours per week, on a retaining basis, with Seely Products Ltd., a perfume house. Altogether he works horrendous hours in a variety of places.

Mornings, he emerges from his home like Dagwood but re-enters in the wee hours of the following morning like Deadwood, as an associate mentioned. He is so busy he hasn't gotten around to joining clubs or societies.

A Satchelful of Ideas

Apart from Fast-Bite, the laboratory produces a number of pharmaceutical specialties. Beyond this MacDonald has a satchelful of ideas all designed to make Marz a household word. Asked if he does not think his plans pretty elaborate, he looks surprised.

"You have to have big plans to get any place," he says.

MacDonald is in his mid-thirties, not tall, rather chubby. He has a deep, resonant voice and talks well and at length on things interesting to him. No matter how informal the discussion, he insists upon rising to his feet to deliver his words. His flow of speech is constantly interrupted by something which sounds like "Um-m-ah," but none the less he is convincing.

He must be, because he talked the Detroit common council into permitting him to feed Fast-Bite to the fish in Belle Isle Aquarium as it was being developed. This was no mean feat, because Detroiters are very fond of their Aquarium fish, and would instantly hang and quarter any individual doing them deliberate harm.

The finny citizens ate eighteen hundred pounds of the bait during this clinical period without once having to call in the doctor. Furthermore, a Detroit sportsman, overcome with his admiration of Fast-Bite, ate some himself, and also a fish that had previously dined on Fast-Bite. This was a spectacular demonstration of the non-toxidity of the new bait.

MacDonald has not taken much time for relaxation lately but on those rare occasions when he does relax he visits Detroit's Masonic Temple where he lulls himself with symphonic music. He also turns on the radio to the same type of music. Occasionally the Mr. Hyde section of his character gains the upper hand and when it does MacDonald listens to, or reads, murder stuff.

For a man nursing along a new business MacDonald remains calm and collected most of the time. But he has one self-admitted failing. He sort of over-estimates his own capabilities at times.

If he asks someone to do something for him he always wants to know how long it will take. Invariably the answer elicits no MacDonald enthusiasm.

"Three days!" he will snort. "Why, I'll do it myself in eight hours."

NEW HANDS

■ Control of Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd. has passed from members of a Toronto family to a Montreal business group headed by M. O. Simpson. He will be president and chairman of the board. Gutta Percha was founded in Canada by the late H. D. Warren of

M. O. SIMPSON

Toronto, who later purchased control from the American parent company. It grew to a world-wide organization as a manufacturer of footwear and automobile tires.

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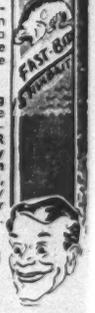

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

HIGH LEVELS in both export and import trade, coupled with activity in development of this country's natural resources, are doing much to maintain Canadian business operations and employment and consumer purchasing power.

For the first three months of 1950, our total exports amounted to $657 million and imports to $649.5 million, resulting in a favorable balance of $7.5 million. These figures compare with exports of $665.1 million and imports of $665.6 million (an adverse balance of $.5 million) in the first quarter of 1949, and with exports of $680.4 million and imports of $585.4 million in the corresponding period of 1948. In the month of May, 1950 (the latest period for which figures are available), total exports were $289.6 million and imports $290.1 million, making an adverse balance of $.5 million. This compares with exports of $275.7 million and imports of $250.5 million in May 1949, a favorable balance of $25.2 million.

The figures show that while imports have lately risen substantially—in line with the governmental and trade aim of putting dollars in the hands of dollar-short countries — our export volume has held up very well despite the sales losses experienced in Europe. A major factor in sustaining exports has been a considerable increase in

—CP

WHEN *Britain stopped buying Canadian apples, Canada gave them to her.*

sales to the United States. For the first three months of 1950 our exports to the U.S. amounted to $414 million, an increase of $68.8 million from the first quarter of 1949, and imports to $458.5 million, a decrease of $24.1 million from 1949. In May, 1950, Canada's exports to the U.S. were $177.2, an increase of $54.2 million from the $123 million figure of May 1949, and imports from the U.S. were $196.4, comparing with $172.1 a year earlier. Thus for the month of May Canada had an adverse trade balance with the U.S. of only $19.2 million, as against $49.1 million in May 1949.

Exports to the United Kingdom for the first three months of this year were $109.1 million, a decrease of $30.3 million from $139.4 million in 1949. Imports increased to $84.2 million from $76.7 million, a rise of $7.5 million. For the month of May, 1950, Canada's exports to the U.K. were $48.7 million, comparing with $72.9 in May 1949, while imports rose to $35.7 million from $29.5 million.

Exports to Commonwealth countries other than the U.K. fell to $24.2 million from $33.1 million in May 1949, while imports rose to $24.1 million from $20.2 million.

Preparedness:

NEW POLICY

THE APPOINTMENT of Maj.-Gen. G. B. Howard as a consultant on production planning for a war emergency takes Canada into a new phase of Government policy. It recognizes Canada's distinctive role as a big producer of industrial equipment and material in both the North American

—J. Lynch

C. D. HOWE, *Trade Minister, is planning production for future emergency.*

region and in the North Atlantic plan. Canada is in the unique position of being able to produce more than her totally mobilized forces could use.

Instead of the old "shadow order" system, which was never widely used, the new plan will not involve any contract negotiation unless and until the need arises. It is, therefore, more flexible.

Maj.-Gen. Howard is general manager of the Industrial Preparedness Association, formed about three years ago by Canadian industries. His work with the government will not be full time and will dovetail with his present duties.

It will concentrate on the requirements of war, find out what firms are most suitable to produce these requirements and discuss plans with these firms to the point where a war contract could be negotiated and work started quickly.

In making the announcement of the appointment, Trade Minister C. D. Howe said: "We have been making every effort to learn what the requirements of other countries are

PROFITS!

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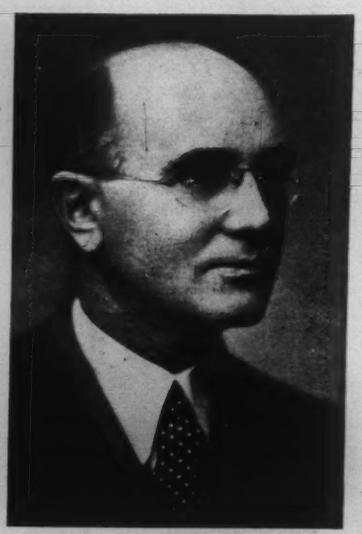
likely to be, but up to the present international planning has not been sufficiently developed to provide this information. With the advances in North Atlantic planning and in our working arrangement with the United States we feel we now can, and now intend to, deal with the practical problems of production planning for emergency procurement."

New Brunswick:

FOUR PER CENT

NEW BRUNSWICK'S four per cent sales tax went into effect June 1, catching many retail business firms in a state of confusion as to exactly what commodities are taxable and what are not, and it is expected to be some weeks before the kinks have been ironed out and the system is running smoothly.

Meanwhile the sales tax has injected new life into the New Brunswick Conservatives, who have taken a progressively worse shellacking in recent elections.



—CP

PREMIER McNAIR *of NB overran vigorous opposition to sales tax.*

Newsprint:

ONE COMPLAINT

SOUTHERN competition in the newsprint industry was encouraged during hearings of the U.S. House of Representatives monopoly investigating committee last month. Two witnesses told the committee the best prospect for solving the newsprint shortage is to develop American production in the southern states.

Representative Clarence J. Brown (Rep. Ohio), a publisher, and Charles E. Moreau, representative of the National Editorial Association, defended Canadian newsprint manufacturers against accusations of keeping prices artificially high and production down. Brown cautioned the committee headed by Representative Emanuel Celler (Dem. New York) not to do anything in the newsprint inquiry to antagonize or disturb Canadian relations. Brown was chairman of a committee which made an exhaustive study of the newsprint shortage in 1947 and 1948.

Celler believes that production controls agreed to by Canadian provincial governments have restricted supplies of newsprint, which is imported duty-free. He has proposed that President Truman investigate Canadian imports to root out any monopolistic practices in the international newsprint trade.

Brown said Canadian manufacturers are entitled to a fair return on their investment. He said they showed a "splendid spirit of cooperation" with American consumers during and immediately after the war and he expressed doubt there is any "collusion" to control the output.

"I suggest the committee proceed with caution," Brown said. "We don't want to do something we regret later or that causes misunderstanding between the two great powers on this continent."

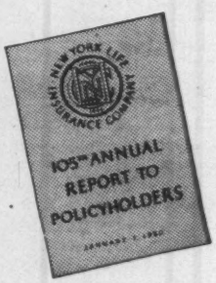
Brown said that when Canadian newsprint was "a drug on the market," some American publishers were "squeezing the last blood out of the turnip" on newsprint prices. He said "the publishers are not blameless."

Canadian newsprint association

One of Canada's most

Highlights from our 105th Annual Report

DECEMBER 31, 1949



At the close of 1949 the Company had 3,864,338 policies in force for $9,970,371,347, an increase of 84,797 policies and $430,787,118 of insurance protection as compared with the end of 1948.

Sales in 1949 amounted to $852,385,500, the third consecutive year that new sales have ranged between $850,000,000 and $860,000,000.

The Company in 1949 paid $131,802,411 to living policyholders (an increase of $13,755,982 over 1948) and $88,447,839 to beneficiaries (an increase of $118,268). The total was $220,250,250 (an increase of $13,874,250).

For 1950 the Company is continuing the same scale of dividends to policyholders as was in effect in 1949. New York Life has always been a mutual company and pays dividends to policyholders only.

representatives have declined offers to testify before the committee. R. M. Fowler, president of the Newsprint Association of Canada has already told the American publishers Canadian mills as a group don't plan anything. Individual mills make their own plans. Large capital investments and considerable time are required to increase output of a mill. He added that complaints from U.S. publishers about the price of Canadian newsprint wouldn't encourage Canadian manufacturers to embark on heavy capital expenditures. Of all Canada's 50 customers, the United States was the only one complaining.

U.S. BUSINESS

Travel:

MORE FUN

SUPERLATIVES are again in order in speaking of the travel industry with more people going on vacation this year, and for longer periods of time. Sixty million Americans will take their holidays this summer and spend an estimated twelve billion dollars. Domestic travel will equal, if not exceed, the all-time high of 1949 and foreign travel will break all records.

Travel to Canada, the Caribbean and the West Indies, according to surveys, looks especially promising. But there may be less spending. Many American and Canadian resorts in the medium price brackets are advertising more fun for less money—and reservations are higher than last year by 11 to 35 per cent.

Insurance:

GROUP GAINS

AMERICAN families have increased their life insurance ownership by an estimated $6 billion so far this year. That means that the total insurance owned by the nation's 80 million policyholders is expected to pass $220 billion by June 30, an increase of 100 per cent in 12 years.

Greatest gains have been shown in the purchase of group life insurance, spurred by the activity among employer-employee groups in setting up employee security programs. More than $2 billion of new group policies have been purchased since Jan. 1.

Reflecting this increased ownership, insurance payments to families by their life insurance companies were $150 million higher than a year ago despite a lower death rate.

■ American textile export trade has lost most of its postwar gains and is confined largely to Canada, Central America and the Caribbean countries. Today the U.S. is in fourth place in the textile export "league." The United Kingdom leads, with Japan second and India third.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

IF you want to buy anything from abrasives to zirconium, and want to find a supplier, consult the **Canadian Trade Index.** The 1950 edition, just published, contains a classified index of 10,000 manufacturers and their products. This includees a directory of exporters of agricultural produce. Over 600 firms and many products have been added since last year.

The export section gives valuable information on Canadian Government services, foreign trade controls, methods, financing, price quotations, foreign exchange regulations, British Empire tariff preferences, and foreign commercial representation in Canada.

The Index is compiled and published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Another handy reference book for the desk drawer is Heaton's 1950 Commercial Handbook of Canada. It is a directory of government officials, post offices, shipping companies, industrial statistics, customs and excise, import and export regulations, and taxes.

■ **George H. Baillie,** a Vice-President of the CPR, Pacific Region, has been transferred to be Vice-President of the Eastern Region, Toronto. He will be succeeded in Vancouver by **William Manson,** Winnipeg.

...rized possessions...

Personal Independence

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE, founded on individual freedom, has always been one of the proudest possessions of the people of this country.

It is exemplified by the self-reliance and initiative which has made Canada so great. And the high value people place upon it may be measured by the ever-increasing amount of life insurance Canadians own.

Through life insurance a man attains security, not through compulsion of the state, but through personal choice. Thus he achieves security without sacrificing his freedom.

Life insurance is a man's private, personal means of fulfilling his hopes and desires for his family's future . . . of seeing to it that his sons and daughters will be properly educated . . . of making sure that his wife and children need never suffer hardship if he should die. And, at the same time, it offers him a means of providing for his own later years.

Today more people in Canada are safeguarding the financial independence of their families with life insurance than at any other time in history.

The New York Life Insurance Company is proud to report it has shared in this growth—as the 105th Annual Report to Policyholders, just published as a 36-page illustrated booklet, shows.

The essential facts and figures of this Report will, of course, be sent to policyholders as usual with their premium notices. The complete booklet will be sent gladly to anyone requesting it.

A Canadian Tax Booklet, dealing with Income, Succession Duty and Gift Taxation, will also be sent to anyone asking for it.

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60th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being twelve and one-half cents per share and at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1950, payable July 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1950. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1950, payable July 20th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 254

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 16th June 1950.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 240

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1950, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 14th June, 1950.

PENSIONS FOR ALL!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

pension agreements, despite the fact that the Canadian companies are almost invariably smaller than their U.S. counterparts. They tend to lack the financial resources of the companies across the border.

Adjustments Necessary

Because of union aggressiveness, some Canadian contracts are being signed before all the pertinent facts have been obtained. In some of these cases, adjustments will be necessary. But they will doubtless be made, since the unions have nothing to gain by insisting on maintenance of a feature that a company can prove is damaging to its interests, an important point being that employees working under a pension plan have a stake in the company's financial soundness.

THIS *worker, on pension plan, knows that he is now a partner in industry.*

The labor unions have won a vital point in recent months. By and large, industry in both the U.S. and Canada has come to accept the basic principle that there should be employee retirement pension plans. As someone has already pointed out, the real question about pension plans (corporation and government) is no longer "why?" but "how?"

From now on, we shall see company pension plans spreading rapidly. We shall see many cases of companies in no financial position to undertake the burden of pensions being forced by unions to sign agreements. The next serious business slump will be the test: some companies may find themselves in trouble; some pension plans unsoundly launched will break down. But the pension principle is no doubt here to stay, and to the extent that pension plans are soundly set up and meet the needs of their participants without restricting progress, they will prove constructive.

The millennium is not yet around the corner. Taxes will be higher; even with liberalization, pension benefits will be restricted in amount and coverage. But, on balance, pensions should make for a healthier, happier and more peaceful national community.

INSURANCE

Trust and Loan Amendments

THERE is a close connection between the insurance business and that of trust and loan companies. Many insurance directors serve on the boards of these companies, whose investment problems are much the same as those of insurance institutions.

In fact, there are measures now before Parliament extending their investment powers along much the same lines as those made applicable to insurance companies in the bills (SN, June 20). The affairs of these companies also come under the supervision and inspection of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, in the case of Dominion companies, and of the Provincial Superintendents of Insurance in the case of provincial companies.

A distinction is made under the law between the two classes of funds held by trust companies—those which are the property of their clients or patrons, and those which belong to the company itself, its capital funds.

As regards the first class, trust funds, it is proposed to make a slight change with respect to mortgages or hypothecs on freehold real estate. Instead of providing that a mortgage loan be limited to 60 per cent of the value, it provides that the mortgage taken, together with any preceding mortgage, shall not exceed 60 per cent. Thus a trust company would be permitted to hold a second mortgage provided the sum of the mortgage loans is not in excess of 60 per cent of the value of the real estate.

Another change permits investment in freehold real estate for the production of income where the property is leased to or guaranteed by a corporation having a certain dividend record, namely, that in each of the five years preceding date of investment it had paid a dividend at least equal to the annual rate on all its preferred shares, or a dividend in each of the five years on its common shares of at least four per cent of the average value at which such shares were carried in the books; and further that the lease would provide sufficient revenue to repay at least 85 per cent of the principal in a period not exceeding 30 years.

Chain-store buildings come to mind when reference is made to this type of investment. Certain limitations are imposed on the extent to which such investments may be made. The amount is restricted to five per cent of the funds held by the company, or 25 per cent of its unimpaired paid up capital and reserve. The amount invested in any particular piece of real estate is not to exceed one-half of one per cent of the aggregate of the company's own funds and of the trust moneys held by it.

Under existing laws, companies are permitted to set up a common trust fund, but with the limitation that only $3,000 from any one trust can be put in that fund for investment. It is proposed to authorize a company to establish one or more than one common or general trust fund, to be subject to the limits imposed by the laws of the province in which the trusts are being administered.

These are the main proposed changes in which the public are interested. Similar changes are proposed in the case of loan and mortgage companies. As showing the extent of the business transacted by trust and loan companies, the total assets of those licensed in Ontario, including the guaranteed funds of trust companies, amounted to $809,963,000 at the end of 1948, the latest date for which government figures are available. Their total liabilities to the public were $421,000,000.

—*George Gilbert*

—Gordon McCaffrey

AS WORK proceeds on schedule on the $30 million Toronto Rapid Transit, construction work crews first throw up reinforcing forms as they excavate to remove utilities. Sometimes the forms obliterate store-fronts. Along the route shopkeepers courageously advertise "Business as Usual." But when SN visited several haberdashers next to the subway excavation, they blamed the TTC for "killing business."

In one shop the only customer was a TTC Information Girl. Wearing her uniform, she was trying on a white summer hat.

TRAVEL

FEED THE TOURISTS WELL

SN Mentions Some Additional Places on Duncan Hines's Famous List

TO KEEP tourist dollars flowing into Canada, we need good food. Tourists, like Napoleon's army, move on their stomachs. American Duncan Hines has listed in his book, "Adventures in Good Eating," the places in Canada he recommends. SATURDAY NIGHT

ROCKY *Mt. atmosphere, Athabasca.*

has mentioned a number of these in past issues. Herewith three additional ones.

THE ATHABASCA HOTEL at Jasper, Alta., has a Rocky Mountain look in the lobby with its deer and moose heads. The big open fireplace takes rack pine logs; the windows look out on the mountains. The unpretentious but charming dining-room and the coffee shop are open all year . . . for tourists, hunters, skiers, fishermen, mountain climbers and just plain businessmen.

SITUATED in downtown Vancouver, Purdy's Café is in the centre of the theatre district; has been popular for 20 years; is unique in that its chefs are all women. There are three specialties much requested: Baked Individual Steak and Kidney Pie, Roast Sirloin of Beef with Yorkshire Pudding and BC Fillet of Sole, dipped, breaded and fried. The main dining-room has several large Dutch tapestries depicting medieval hunting and drawing-room scenes. The mezzanine dining-room has Mexican mural. There is counter service, too,—in the entrance way.

P. S. Even the butcher is a woman, fully qualified to break and bone meats.

TWO *lady chefs in Purdy's Café: Olga Schober and Audrey Sanford.*

THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN is in Paris, Ont. It was started in the middle of the Depression, in 1933. Now, during summer months owner A. Fletcher Wilson estimates between 750 to 1,000 hungry people eat there daily. It's a bus line stop on the Toronto-London route. Most popular dishes are potato cream soup, baked ham with spiced raisin sauce and butterscotch pie. A menu in itself.

Just recently the Tavern has added a large walk-in refrigerator unit and a freezing room; now plans an additional dining-room on north side to double the present seating capacity.

WHITE HORSE *Tavern, Paris, Ont.*

■ Cooperating with the Nassau Development Board in its summer plan are Eastern Air Lines, National Airlines, Delta Air Lines, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Pan American Airways, British Overseas Airways and Bahamas Airways. Officials of these lines collaborated on plans for organization and promotion of the package.

The program at Nassau will include sightseeing, a trip to the sea gardens, lunch at the Bahamas Country Club, and a day, with lunch, at Paradise Beach. In addition, there will be a coordinated program of sports and entertainment, including water skiing, deep sea fishing, golf, tennis, horseback riding, dancing and night life.

The mean maximum temperature last year was 80 in May, 83 in June and July and 84 in August. Gentle trade winds cool the island and Nassau's magnificent beaches are always easily accessible. Nassau has no regular rainy season.

1950 IS PROVING TO BE A MOMENTOUS YEAR

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As the world's chief source of supply for seed potatoes, Canada ships millions of quality certified seed potatoes each year to replenish the world crops of one of mankind's most essential foods.

Why Seagram's sells Canada first

THIS is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements which, for the past two years, The House of Seagram has published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages and countries throughout the world. These advertisements feature various Canadian products—lumber, salmon, furs, nickel, apples, plywood and many others.

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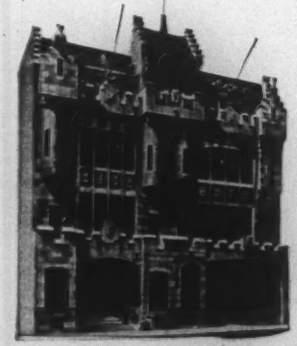
One out of every three dollars we Canadians earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. This campaign is designed to help all Canadian industries and, consequently, to help put money in the pockets of every Canadian citizen.



Nature has endowed our country with an almost limitless supply of valuable resources. Properly used and converted to manufactured goods, these resources can carry our nation to unprecedented greatness. But first, the peoples of other lands must learn of the prestige and quality of Canadian products.

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The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.

The House of Seagram